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MORE MAIL-MURDER BOMBS

Twenty "Deadly Envelopes" Received In London; Many Prominent Names

Stern Gang Claims The "Credit"

London, June 6.

Scotland Yard today revealed that nine more murder-by-mail bombs have reached England from Italy. This brings the total number of "deadly envelopes" to 20 since the long-range assassination plot was discovered earlier this week.

The announcement said the nine latest letters were found in a single mail bag and were turned over to the police without mishap. They are understood to have been addressed to prominent persons in England.

Britain's top flight detectives, aside with sorters at key post offices, headed by Leonard Burt, war-time anti-espionage agent, have begun a "take no risks" check supervised a four way security drive to block the delivery of any further letter-bombs.

Yard agents work side by side with sorters at key post offices. Customs men have been drafted to help in the search for mail-bombs.

The check-up is to be completed by Saturday.

Yard officials have warned every postmaster in Britain to keep watch for bombs. Government clerks are warned to report unusual letters immediately, "however slight your suspicions".

X-ray machines are being used to examine mail in key post offices.

"Death Letters"

Newspapers reports say that "death-letters" have been directed to Food Minister John Strachey; the Board of Trade President, Sir Stafford Cripps; Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio; John Freeman, Undersecretary for War; Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary; Major General Edward Spears, self-styled anti-Zionist, former Minister to Syria and the Lebanon, and a former Commanding Officer in Palestine, Lieutenant General Sir Evelyn Barker, whom Jewish leaders have accused of anti-Semitism; and former High Commissioner for Palestine Sir Harold MacMichael. Officials will not confirm or deny these reports.—Associated Press.

They Did It

Jerusalem, June 5.

The Stern Gang, a Jewish underground group, today distributed pamphlets claiming responsibility for the "death in the mail" letters sent to British leaders, including the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin.

The pamphlets, the first real clue to the letters, were distributed in Tel-Aviv. It was assumed that if the claim of the Sternists was right, their agents in Italy were responsible.

The Irgun Zvai Leumi underground group took the responsibility for the dynamiting today of the railroad station at Athlith and of an oil pipeline near the Arab village of Galabi.—United Press.

C-54s SUSPENDED

Honolulu, June 6.

The Pacific Division Hqrs. of the Army Air Transport Command announces all ATC C-54 transport planes have been suspended from service on world wide orders from Washington for a checkup.

The statement said, however, the ordered inspection of vertical stabiliser bolts and attached fittings required little time, and would have little effect on scheduled flights.

(In Washington, no grounding order for C-54 has been issued but the Atlantic ATC Division at Fort Totten, New Jersey, has directed a thorough inspection of C-54s within the next few days.)—Associated Press.

Treasure Of Black Bartaleme

Wellington, N.Z., June 5.

A map dated 1862, signed by Roger Tressidy, and pointing to "this treasure of Black Bartaleme, whom I slayed through necessity," has been found on Waimakama beach.

A resident of Elsthorpe, Hawkes Bay, whose wife found the map in a curiously wrought sea-battered bottle washed up on the shore, said today that he intends to ask the New Zealand Government for help in organising an expedition to the designated island in the Indian Ocean.

The message, done in old-fashioned lettering, read:—

"Ye who find this treasure of Black Bartaleme, whom I slayed through necessity, will be grateful for the rest of your life—Roger Tressidy. Drawn by me 1862."

The latitude and longitude were given, together with the site of the "treasure trove."—Reuter.

One Dies In House Collapse

One man died, and two small girls were injured, when a partly demolished house collapsed in Kowloon yesterday afternoon. In another house collapse, behind the King's Theatre, no one was injured.

A contributing factor to both is believed to have been the heavy rainfall of the past few days.

The first collapse occurred at 5.30 p.m. A partly-demolished house in Yee Kuk Street, Shamshuipo, suddenly seemed to disintegrate. A man was killed and his two daughters, aged six and three years, were injured.

On the Hong Kong side, an uninhabited house in Wai Tak Lane, just off Wellington Street, collapsed at 7.30 p.m. There were no casualties.

Tricky

London, June 5.

Intricate questions in international law have been raised since the unconditional surrender of Germany, the "British Law Journal" said today.

The surrender itself was without parallel in the history of war, but the most curious feature was that the four powers, while declining to annex Germany, or bring the state of war formally to an end, have taken over the government of Germany, the Journal said.—Reuter.

Races Postponed

The Seventh Extra Race Meeting, which was to have been held at Happy Valley today, has been postponed owing to the heavy downpour.

The Meeting is to be held on Thursday, June 12—which is a General Holiday in celebration of the King's birthday.

British "The Real Terrorists"

New York, June 6.

The British was accused of being the "real terrorists" in Palestine at a mass rally organised in Madison Square Garden under the sponsorship of the American League for Free Palestine.

A capacity audience of nearly 15,000 heard former Senator Guy Gillette reply to President Truman's plea against inflammatory statements on Palestine by Americans, saying:

"The only terrorism in Palestine is British terrorism. The President's statement should be respected by the British. They should suspend their drumhead court-martials and their psychological and physical terror and to restore civil, religious and political freedom."

Mr. Elliott Roosevelt, the late President's son, urged a converted American Palestine policy aiming at immediate freedom under United Nations supervision for five years; the United Nations police force to assure Palestine's defence, immediate admission of 250,000 Jews; and extension to free Palestine of the Greco-Turkish aid programme.—United Press.

Reason For The Above

Washington, June 6.

Both Arabs and Jews told United Press today that President Truman's statement "obviously" referred to the American League for Free Palestine, of which Ben Hecht is a leader.

The Jewish Agency for Palestine said the Agency was always opposed to violence such as Hecht defended in newspaper advertisements. The Agency also repudiated his group.—United Press.

PRO-ZIONISTS ASKED TO KEEP QUIET

Washington, June 5.

President Truman today called on the American people to refrain from inciting to illegal activities in Palestine.

President Truman said in a statement: "I urge all citizens meticulously to refrain, while the United Nations are considering the problem of Palestine, from engaging in or facilitating any activities which tend further to inflame the passions of the inhabitants of Palestine to undermine law and order in Palestine or to promote violence in that country."

The President's statement is considered to be the direct result of the recent British protest over United States press advertisements calling for funds for illegal immigration and underground armies in Palestine.

It came some three weeks after Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador, had delivered an aide memoire to the State Department, specifically protesting over the recent advertisements in the New York press urging the terrorists in Palestine to increase their actions against British troops and installations there.

Important Task

The President stressed that "to search for a fair and workable solution of the Palestine problem is one of the most difficult and important tasks confronting the United Nations."

"It is in the interests of the United States as well as the United Nations that the efforts of the United Nations to solve this problem meet with success," the President's statement added.

A proclamation such as that issued by President Truman was tentatively suggested in Lord Inverchapel's latest approach to the United States Government, it was understood here.—Reuter.

RAF Bomber Crashes

Stamford, Lincs, June 5.

Three Royal Air Force men were killed when a "Wellington" bomber dived into a wheat field at Little Bytham, seven miles from Stamford, Lincolnshire, today.

The three dead were all from an aerodrome at Swinderby, near Lincoln.

A woman said that she saw parts of the machine dropping off. Three farm-workers rushed to the scene of the crash and found the three airmen dead.—Reuter.

Killed When Resisting Rape

Manila, June 5.

Detectives and plainclothes men are scouring Manila today for two stickup men wanted for the holdup and killing of 24-year-old Emma Foranda, Filipino widow, at 8 o'clock last night.

Following the girl's resistance an attempt was made to rape her, according to police sources today.

The police disclosed that Emma was accompanied by a friend, Marcelino Lontok, when she was held up by two men at gun point.

The girl struggled with the two stickup men when they tried to rape her. The girl resisted and escaped but was shot twice through the body. The police revealed that when the girl's body was found her garments were ripped.—United Press.

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two Allied Airmen Were "Not Popular" in Japan.
Page Four Star Theatre To Be De-Requisitioned.
Page Seven Freedom of the Press.
Pages Eight & Nine Motoring Sections.
Page Ten Investments in Japan.
Page Eleven Company Meeting.
Page Twelve Local and World Sports News.

ERNIE GOT ONE, TOO!

London, June 5.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, today received one of eleven "letter bombs" mailed to prominent Britons in the past 48 hours. Scotland Yard believe that all of the acceptant batch of "death by mail" letters have now been delivered.

Mr. Bevin did not see the gelignite letter bomb delivered to the Foreign Office. His private secretary recognised it from descriptions of previous letters and delivered it to the Yard.

A Yard spokesman said investigating officials had received "certain information" about the letter-bombs from "the police and from underground channels in other countries."—United Press.

Girl's Pose As An Air Commodore

London, June 5.

Miss Jean Ridge, 21, who posed as an R.A.F. Commodore to woo and win a nurse in a mail and telephone romance, was sent to gaol for two years today for obtaining £90 under false pretences.

Nursing Sister Kathleen Winifred Simpson admitted she accepted a telephoned marriage proposal from "Air Commodore David Blake" although she had never seen him during his court ship. She discovered that "Blake" was Miss Rubre after "his" arrest.

Miss Simpson said she gave £90 to Miss Ridge, who identified herself, when appearing in person, as "Jean Blake", sister of "David Blake".

The money was for Miss Simpson's supposed fiance's travel and hospital expenses and to buy furniture for their honeymoon home.—United Press.

French Railways Strike Threat

Paris, June 5.

Representatives of 550,000 railway workers, threatening a general strike throughout France, tonight postponed their negotiations for a settlement until tomorrow, after a preliminary meeting with M. Jules Moch, Minister of Transport.

Hopes of an agreement were expressed in official circles after the meeting. The railwaymen will meet at noon tomorrow.

M. Ramadier, the Prime Minister, told the Socialist parliamentary group in the Assembly today that he could not give full satisfaction to the demands of the working class without endangering the whole economy of France.

"I am resolved to continue M. Leon Blum's wage and price freezing policy to the bitter end," he declared.

He added that it would cost the Government approximately 30,000 million francs to meet the claims of the railway workers. Such an outlay was impossible under present circumstances.

The Premier made these statements in answer to strong criticism from members of the Socialist group, who reproached him with engaging in open conflict with the workers' trade unions and even went so far to suggest that the Cabinet should resign.

M. Ramadier lunched today with the Socialist veteran, M. Blum, and M. Monnet, director of France's five-year economic plan, who is shortly to go to the United States. Although lunch was of a private character, it is reported that the Premier consulted his Socialist colleagues on the problems facing the nation.

The Strikes

Details of the strikes in France today were:—

The French bakery employees voted to end their four-day old strike immediately after M. Mayer, Minister of Labour, had decided to impose a draft agreement reached by the employers and employees delegates on both parties.

Paris traffic was being dislocated by the strike of petrol pump workers which entered its fourth day. Nearly half of the city's 12,000 taxis disappeared from the streets today.

The stoppage threatened by the national railway workers union will paralyse rail traffic throughout France and hold up thousands of holiday tourists.

M. Moch's compromise—offering partial satisfaction to the workers' demands for a 5,500 francs basic monthly wage—was decided on at a meeting of the French Cabinet today. If the offer is refused, an emergency meeting of the Cabinet will be held late tonight.

Algeria, Too?

Sewage disposal men and dustbin collectors remained on strike. The strike movement was expected to spread to Algeria, where gas and electricity workers called a stoppage for tomorrow in protest against Algeria's inclusion in the French Government's nationalisation of gas and electricity works.

Votes are being counted tonight in a strike referendum among public service and health workers in France. This includes city and district administrative employees, water works, mortuary and hospital workers and firemen. The vote result in the Paris area was 92 per cent for a 24 hour strike.—Reuter.

The Weather

Little change. Ridges of high pressure extend from the Kuriles to SW China and from the Pacific anticyclone to Malaya. The vigorous trough still lies across N Indo-China, the S China coast, Formosa and the Bonins.

Today's Forecast:—Light or moderate SW winds, occasionally squally; weather continuing unsettled with showers, heavy at times.

Yesterday's Weather:—

Maximum: 83.9 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 75.7 deg. Fah.
Sunshine: 1.5 hours.
Rainfall: 70.5 mm.=2.79 inches. Total since Jan. 1—581.6 mm. as against an average of 647.6 mm.

	Readings at 10 a.m.	Readings at 4 p.m.
Baro. at m.s.l.	1008.8	1008.5 m.b.
Equals	29.79	29.78 inches
Rel. Humidity	89	95 %
Dew Point	77	76 deg. F.
Wind Direction	WNW	WSW
Wind Force	8	8 knots.

INDIA MOVES TOWARDS COMMUNAL PEACE

New Delhi, June 5.

India made two moves towards communal peace as the Viceroy and seven Indian leaders discussed the setting up of a small high-power Hindu, Moslem and Sikh committee to plan the takeover of power under the new plan providing for two Dominions of Hindustan and Pakistan.

Mr. Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, called off the three month old Muslim civil disobedience campaign against the Congress Ministry of the Northwest Frontier Province, and the Congress Party minister of Bihar impounded all arms and ammunition on sale throughout the province.

At today's discussion, the Viceroy met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the present Interim Government; Sardar Patel, Home Minister; J.B. Kripalani, President of the Congress Party, who represented the Hindus; Mr. Jinnah; Liqqat Ali Khan, Finance Minister; and Sardar Rab Nishtar, Communications Minister, for the beginning of the talks and Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister, later.

A statement issued after the meeting, which lasted two and a quarter hours, said that the Viceroy discussed with them "the administrative consequences which would ensue if partition were decided upon, and the machinery which it would be necessary to set up to give effect to partition."

It is authoritatively stated that the new Hindu, Moslem and Sikh committee will be the apex of a pyramid of committees to be formed during the coming weeks to handle the complicated and multicarious aspects of the partition.

Partition at the centre of the present administration is bound to be a most intricate task, bristling with technical and practical difficulties.—Reuter.

Nanking Students Walk Out

Nanking, June 6.

Students of Nanking universities walked out of their class-rooms again today in a one-week strike called to protest against the Hankow clash last Sunday between students and police, in which three collegians lost their lives.

A student spokesman said: "Nanking university men and women for three days will not use the food allowances and will donate the funds to those who suffered as a result of the Wuchang University incident."

In Shanghai, students and teachers of several universities are continuing their efforts to secure the release of the arrested students and have submitted to the authorities several proposals requesting that the matter of the detained students be settled by legal means.

Meanwhile, the strike is continuing in several universities until the question is settled.—Reuter.

GOVT. BONDS

Nanking, June 6.

The Minister of Finance, O.K. Yui, said today that the Ministry would redeem government bonds issued before and during the war at their face value despite the People's Political Council recommendation that the government pay bondholders twice the denominational amounts to make up for their losses through the depreciation of the Chinese dollar.—Associated Press.

One Drink And She Lost Her Undies

Paris, June 5.

A lacy piece of lingerie was missing today as charming young dark haired Madame Marguerite Claudon revived the old theme of "trust a man and..."

Marguerite's recital before a magistrate's court today was one which had been heard throughout the world before. Everything was clear, except the present whereabouts of the young lady's missing personal garment—the crux of the case.

The testimony also failed to include the whereabouts of Madame Claudon's husband, but otherwise it was the same. She met charming Guy Delaunay some months ago and in subsequent meetings they "talked of banal and mundane things."

Guy invited Marguerite to pay a "courtesy" call to his home and she accepted.

At Delaunay's flat, the talk was "banal and mundane" and he offered her a glass of wine. She accepted, sipped and chatted. Suddenly, she told the court, her whole body felt "cold". She remembered no more and could not be coaxed, bullied or prompted to remember any more, until:

"I found myself in the street and remembered the things just as I have told to this court. But I discovered, to my confusion, that the most intimate part of my underclothing was missing."

Delaunay's attorny questioned her closely: "Are you sure you were wearing all of your most personal clothes when you went to visit my client?"

Marguerite was quite certain. The court believed her and sentenced Delaunay to one month in prison. Marguerite received a "symbolic franc" for the loss of her memory and her vanished lingerie.—United Press.

"Call for PHILIP MORRIS"

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Numbers	1001	to 1309	Monday	June 9th
,,	1310	,, 1619	Tuesday	June 10th
,,	1620	,, 1929	Wednesday	June 11th
,,	1930	,, 2237	Friday	June 13th

QUANTITIES allocated are as follows:—

Sugar	@ HK$0.45 per lb.	2 lbs.	Per Person
Flour	@ HK$0.33 ,, ,,	4 ,,	,, ,,
Fresh Butter	@ HK$1.90 ,, ,,	1 lb. for each person maximum quantity per card being 3 lbs.	

Suitable containers must be brought for Flour & Sugar.

Special Notice: In order to facilitate the smooth running of Ration Distribution arrangements, we would appreciate customers collecting their rations on the specified days and dates in accordance to the numbers of their own Ration Cards.

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Coming Events

June 9—HK. & Whampoa Docks extraordinary meeting, noon.
June 12—Seventh Extra Race Meeting.
June 16—HK. & Whampoa Docks annual meeting, noon.
June 26—Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd. annual meeting, 11 a.m.
June 27—Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd., annual general meeting noon.

Donations

War Memorial

Leung Yuk Kee, Esq. $100, Anonymous $5, Associated China Traders Ltd. $100, Seaon Co. Ltd. $100, W. Excell, Esq. $50, Yu Doh & Co. $100, The Union Company $40, Chan Say Esq. In memory of his late loving wife $20, Legack Company $10, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Annett $100, Messrs. M. A. Annett Ltd. $250, Messrs. De Schulthess & Co. $250, Namsing Industrial Chemicals Co. $100, Fook Cheong Trading Co. $50, Messrs. T. O. Wone & Co., Ltd. $200, Total $1,600. Hong Kong Government Contribution $3,000, Received to June 5 $51,110, Grand Total $54,710.

Cathedral

The following is a list of donations to the St. John's Cathedral Restoration Fund received up to June 5 which have not yet been acknowledged in the press:

Butterfield & Swire $6,000, Sir Henry and Lady Pollock $10,000, The Hong Kong Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. $1,000, The Canton Insurance Office Ltd. $1,250, The Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. $1,250, H. Owen Hughes $250, Harry Wicking & Co. Ltd. $1,250, Mr. & Mrs. H. A. Lammert $1,000, The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. $1,000, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Hugh-Jones $100, China Light & Power Co. Ltd $1,000, Dr. Annie Sydenham $50, The Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co. Ltd. $1,000, Brock Bernacchi $20, Miss E. M. R. Buckland $10, A. J. W. Evans $10, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Wilby $20, E. S. Atkins $5, Restoration Box $25.84, Total $21,000.84.

Received up to May 29 and already acknowledged $31,273.38.

Total Donations received up to June 5 $105,264.22.

Warning

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue wishes it to be known that copies of an explanatory leaflet setting forth the Inland Revenue Ordinance 1947 in simple language is being supplied with every Return Form sent out by his Department. This leaflet is either in English or in Chinese as required and is supplied free of charge.

Members of the public are warned against persons who may attempt to sell this leaflet or any other publication in the name of the Inland Revenue Department.

The only publication which is sold and not distributed free by the Department is the official copy of the Inland Revenue Ordinance 1947 for the price of $2.50 a copy.

ALLIED AIRMEN WERE "NOT POPULAR" IN JAPAN

Colonel Tamura Teiichi admitted, under cross-examination before No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday, that he gave orders for the body of Sub-Lieut. Fred Hockley to be exhumed and cremated because he wished to remove all evidence of the killing and also because it was feared that as the grave in which Hockley had been buried was too shallow, wild animals might get at the body.

Tamura also admitted, in answer to a question put to him by the President of the Court, that Allied airmen were "not popular" with Japanese Army personnel, who had heard of the damage done at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Colonel Tamura Teiichi, Major Hirano Noburo and Captain Fujino Masazo are charged with having committed a war crime, in that they, at Ichinomiya, Japan, on or about Aug. 15, 1945, were, in violation of the laws and usages of war, together concerned in the killing of one Fred Hockley, a Sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Colonel Tamura Teiichi, who was recalled for cross-examination when hearing was resumed yesterday morning, agreed that he received a report on Aug. 15, 1945, that an airman had been captured by the Training Unit. Tamura also admitted having asked Sasaki to have the Training Unit bring the prisoner to the Regiment. Sasaki was further ordered to communicate with Divisional Headquarters regarding the matter.

Tamura said that he did not know whether or not Sasaki actually communicated with Division as ordered. He did not know who brought the prisoner back to the Regiment and could not remember if anyone told him the name of the person who brought the prisoner to the Regiment.

Tamura admitted that he was familiar with the Service Intelligence Regulations and knew what should be done when a prisoner was captured.

He came to the conclusion that there were three courses left open to him after the message was received from Division to treat the prisoner suitably.

Tamura said that somebody had definitely said that the prisoner must be killed, but he could not remember who made this statement.

Tamura said that it was the custom of Division to issue orders which were intelligible and easily understandable.

No Orders

Tamura insisted that he had no orders to send him to Division. There was nothing in the regulations which laid down that a prisoner could be sent immediately to the Kempeitai.

Tamura admitted that he knew it was his first duty to send the prisoner to Division. He also admitted having met a high ranking Kempeitai officer in May 1945, when the Regiment had captured a prisoner and were about to take the prisoner back. The Kempeitai officer said that the prisoner should be handed over to the Kempeitai. Tamura said that he asked the Kempeitai officer his authority for demanding custody of the prisoner and was shown a document, which said that the prisoner should be so handed over. The prisoner was therefore handed over to the Kempeitai in that case.

Tamura said that Divisional Regulations, which were promulgated in July 1945, did not contain anything which showed that a prisoner could not be sent to the Kempeitai. In these regulations it was laid down that a prisoner should be sent to Division. Tamura said that if he had sent the captured airman to the Kempeitai, he would have been severely reprimanded by Division.

He did not regard the order of Division to treat the prisoner suitably as an ordinary order, but as a special one. He did not check on the order, because he was convinced that there was no mistake. It had been passed on to him by Sasaki, who was a most trustworthy person.

Tamura said that he detailed Fujino to carry out the execution because the latter was not, by character, a cruel person and also because Fujino would know exactly what to do in the event of Division suddenly deciding to make an alteration regarding the order while he, Tamura, was absent.

Tamura admitted that on Oct. 20, 1945, he went and found the spot where the body of Hockley was buried. He took a spade and after digging for about two feet, saw a skull. He then decided to cremate the body.

Cremated

He later returned to the spot and had the body exhumed and cremated. This was done in accordance with the policy and wishes of Divisional Headquarters.

Tamura said that he had made a report of the execution to Division in Aug. 1945.

Capt. Takahashi, 2/Lieut. Saito, 2/Lieut. Kashiwada and Sgt. Oda were present when the body was exhumed.

Tamura agreed that at the time of the exhumation and cremation of the body, Allied forces were in Japan. Tamura said that it was the wish of Divisional Headquarters that the fact of the killing should be kept a secret until the end and it was in accordance with this wish that he did not make any report about the matter to the Allied forces.

Tamura said that the purpose of the cremation was to keep the secret and at the same time to give a courteous cremation to the body. He knew that the Americans wanted the body cremated. Another reason for the cremation was that the grave was very shallow and there was a fear that wild animals might get to the body.

Tamura admitted that the cremation took place on his orders, but said it was in accordance with the wishes of the Divisional Commander. He did not receive any direct order from the Divisional Commander to carry out the cremation, but did receive two tins of gasoline from the Chief of Staff. This gasoline was supplied to him after he had notified the Chief of Staff that he intended to cremate the body.

Secrecy Attempt

Tamura admitted that the body was cremated in an attempt to hide the killing.

Tamura also admitted that two statements produced in Court, purporting to have been made by Shihomura and Hitome respectively, giving false stories regarding the killing, were actually in his own handwriting.

Tamura agreed that he visited the site of the grave where the airman had been buried with Allied authorities early in 1946.

Tamura said that he did not ask for any report regarding the capture of the airman, neither did he carry out a trial of the airman or order a trial.

Although he did want to express an opinion in the matter, he had no alternative but to obey orders.

He did not think that any definite time was laid down by Divisional Headquarters for the execution to take place.

Answering questions put to him by the Court, Tamura agreed that Allied airmen were not popular with Japanese Army personnel, who had heard about the damage done at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Although the order to kill the airman came after the Emperor's broadcast concerning the Japanese surrender, Tamura said that he did not think the order was, under the circumstances, a strange one. He was under the impression that without an order from Divisional Headquarters, operational movements could not be discontinued. Tamura said he would have been severely reprimanded if he discontinued operational movements without an order from Division.

He did not interpret the Emperor's rescript to mean an actual cessation of hostilities. Tamura agreed that it was something new for the Emperor to broadcast. When asked if he knew that the Emperor broadcast for the purpose of preventing further bloodshed, Tamura said that the order of Divisional Headquarters was that operational movements should be continued until Aug. 18.

Clear-Out Order

He did not take any steps to find out the exact nature of the order given by the Division for the execution of the airman, because he considered it to be a clear cut order.

Tamura said that he reported the killing to Major Hirano in Aug. 1945. The latter did not mention who had given the order for the killing.

Tamura said that he would not have killed the airman were it not for the order from Divisional Headquarters. He did not bring up the subject at the conference of officers because he was sure that there was no mistake about the order.

Tamura said that when the Emperor made his broadcast, it could not be heard very clearly. He was a little deaf and when he heard the news of the surrender, he could hardly believe it was true. He found out for sure that the war had ended when he attended the conference of officers on the night of Aug. 15.

Tamura said that he did not have sufficient knowledge of International Law to know how a prisoner-of-war should be treated, but believed it was in order to treat a prisoner-of-war in accordance with Operational Field Service Regulations. Under these regulations, there was nothing laid down whereby a prisoner-of-war could be killed out of hand.

Tamura said he could not remember whether, between noon on Aug. 15 and the time he attended the conference of officers, he drank any alcohol.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

THE NEW GOVERNOR

London, June 6.

The Court Circular announces that Sir Alexander G. Grantham was received last week in audience by the King, and kissed the King's hands upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hong Kong.

Sir Alexander is expected to arrive in Hong Kong towards the end of July.

Greedy Tenant Gaoled

A woman principal tenant of the third floor of No. 79, Connaught Road, Lau Ho, who made a total monthly profit of almost four times the rent payable by her to the landlord, from her seven sub-tenants, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

She was given an option of a fine of $600, but she could not pay and went to jail.

Pleading guilty to two other summonses, namely that she, being the principal tenant, failed to serve notice on her subtenants specifying the rentals payable by them and to affix a declaration in the house of the rent payable by her to the landlord, she was additionally fined $100 or one week.

DSI Gordon, prosecuting, said that she paid $70 rent to the landlord every month and collected $275 from her seven subtenants.

Indecent Assault Charges

Owing to insufficient evidence, the case in which Ma Yuk-lun, 28, was charged with indecent assault on a 16-year-old girl in the toilet room of No. 332, Hennessy Road, second floor, at 6 p.m. on May 21, was dismissed by Mr. Sainsbury at Central yesterday.

At the request of DSI Mac. Pherson, the Magistrate remanded Leung Chung-kai, 28, in police custody for 24 hours on a similar charge. Leung is alleged to have indecently assaulted an eight-year-old girl on the roof of No. 294, Hennessy Road on June 5. The girl, according to the police, is under examination in hospital.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

The King's Birthday will be celebrated with a parade to be held on Happy Valley at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday, June 12. Taking part in the parade will be contingents from the Royal Navy, Army, Royal Air Force and Hong Kong Police.

The salute will be taken by His Excellency Mr. D. M. MacDougall, C.M.G., the Officer Administering the Government.

The following are the arrangements for spectators:—

(a) Invitations will be issued by Government to certain distinguished guests to be present on the saluting stand.

(b) A special enclosure, to which admission will be by ticket, will be reserved for certain other distinguished civilian guests and for certain senior officers of the three services.

(c) The members' enclosure of the Hong Kong Jockey Club will be open to all members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club and officers in uniform, with their wives and families.

(d) The members' enclosure end of the general enclosure will be reserved for other ranks of the services and their wives.

(e) The rest of the general enclosure will be open to the public.

Spectators are requested to be in their places by 10.20 a.m.

The arrival of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, at 10.30 a.m., will be marked by a Royal Salute, the breaking of the Union Flag and the first six bars of the National Anthem. His Excellency, accompanied by the Officer Commanding the Troops, Rear-Admiral Woodhouse, the Commodore-in-Charge, and the Air Officer Commanding, will then inspect the parade. After the inspection a 21-gun salute and a feu de joie will be fired and the National Anthem will be played. After three cheers for H. M. the King there will be a Royal Salute and the Union Flag will be lowered. The parade will conclude with a march past by the Services and Police, and is timed to end at 11.20 a.m.

The Royal Salutes and the passing of the Colours in the course of the march past are occasions on which gentlemen in civilian dress doff their hats.

Expert evidence was given by Professor Ma Kiam of the Hong Kong University at the continued hearing of committal proceedings against Lo Ping-yu, charged with the possession of a Police revolver and five rounds of ammunition and with causing grievous bodily harm to PCC So Yin at Tam Kung Road on March 29. Accused was committed for trial by Mr. W.A. Blair-Kerr.

Berlin, June 5.

Two alleged black marketers, said to have been tempted to sell opium and cocaine worth 11,600 marks, were arrested today in the Schoenberg borough of the United States sector of Berlin.—Reuter.

Police Officer Charged

William Henry Cowie, 33, Sub-Inspector of the Hong Kong Police, was charged before Mr. W.H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday with accepting a bribe of $50 from one Chan Yu-tong at Yaumati on June 5.

In agreeing to bail in the sum of $10,000 in his own recognizance being granted to accused, Mr. W.F. Shaftain, Senior Superintendent of Police, stated that as Cowie had his family in the Colony it would be difficult for his to leave.

Mr. Shaftain further pointed out that while a European defendant should not be treated differently from a Chinese accused, in the matter of bail, it was nevertheless always more difficult for a European to leave the Colony.

Accused was formally remanded for one week.

RE-TRIAL

The re-trial of Chau Kim-hung alias Chau Chak-nam who is charged with armed robberies with others in Caine Road on March 6 started yesterday before the Puisne Judge Mr. E.H. Williams.

The accused is represented by Mr. Hin Shing-lo and the case for the prosecution is being conducted by Mr. A. Clifford.

Accused appeared at the last sessions but the jury could not reach a verdict.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, four robbers, three armed with revolvers and one with a dagger, entered the Lai Sun Hair Dressing Saloon, 194 Apliu Street, Shamshuipo. The fokis of the shop were herded into the rear of the premises, where they were stripped of all their money and valuables. After remaining for 20 minutes, the robbers decamped with all the haircutting equipment.

Batavia, June 5.

A proposal to divide Sumatra into provinces has been accepted by 34 to 30 votes by the Sumatra Representative Council, according to the Indonesian News Agency today.—Reuter.

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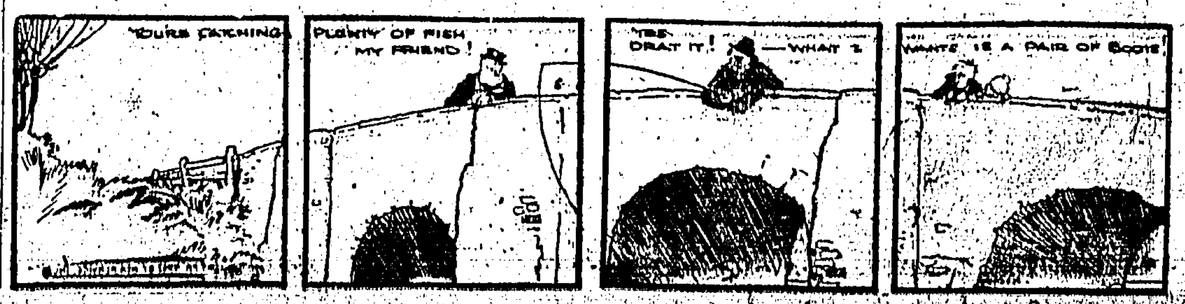

CANADIAN SAILOR CONVICTED

William Alexander Duff, Canadian merchant seaman, was convicted at Central yesterday on charges of stealing and malicious damage.

Defendant pleaded not guilty but was convicted when the police disclosed that finger prints on the window panes of a room from where two bed sheets were stolen were those of defendant.

Duff was sentenced to one month's hard labour and ordered to pay $31 compensation to the Soldiers and Sailors Home.

The sheets were reported stolen from a room on the second floor of the Soldiers and Sailors Home between 6 a.m. on May 30 and 9 a.m. on May 31. Two window panes of the room were broken.

Sequel To Godown Theft

Evidence was given by Au yeung Chun Shan, godown keeper of No. 10 Godown, yesterday in the case in which Lau Tak-wai and Tsang Sham were charged with godown-breaking and larceny of 18 rolls of woollen cloth on April 18, and Tse Man charged with receiving stolen property.

Lau was represented by Mr. A.S.C. Comber, Tsang by Mr. Marcus da Silva, and Tse by Mr. C.A.S. Russ. Mr. L.R. Whant, ADCI (K), assisted by DSI R. MacKenzie, prosecuted.

Au-yeung stated that on the morning in question he found some sacks containing cloth behind his desk. Some were empty. He discovered that two cases had been emptied of their contents.

That afternoon and the next day, first accused was absent from work. On the evening of April 19 Lau called at his house with a sample of material which he identified as similar to that missing from the godown. Lau said his cousin had given the sample to him.

After evidence of arrest had been given by DSI MacKenzie, hearing was adjourned by Mr. Latimer to June 19.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Peninsula Hotel arrivals (Thursday):—P. J. H. Stent, S. E. Faithful, Mr and Mrs. E. E. Toeg, Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Baugham, Miss Caroline Cosley, K. Bekker, Mrs. D. H. Dunbabin, Harold Muller, R. Jacques, A. Neybuch.

Peninsula Hotel departures (Thursday):—E. G. Webster, P. S. Widdop, J. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. G. Castle, Miss S. R. Warner.

The following were passengers by P.A.L. plane:—

Departures for Manila:—Mr W. H. Adams, Mr. Edward Lee, Mr. E. De la Vega, Mr. Chan Sheung, Mr. Li Sai, Mr. Kong Wong, Mr. Ting Po, Mr. U. Man, Mr. Chan Far, Mr. Lim Hong, Mr. Chan Yee, Mr. Au Hong, Mr. Ang Po, Mr. Yu Chiu and Mr. Lay Too.

Arrivals from Manila:—Mr. P. Chinn, Mrs. I. Duckett, Mr. W. Chu, Mr. G. Seip, Mrs. Helen Seip, Mr. A. Rivero, Mr. L. Chua, Mrs. K. T. Chua, Mr. S. Too, Mr. H. Loi, Mr. F. Tang, Mr. Y. Chun, Mr. YY. Chan, Mr. T. Wong, Mr. T. Chee, Mr. W. Chan and Mr. P. K. Ye.

* * *

The following passengers embarked at Liverpool on board the "Empress of Scotland" on May 28 for Hong Kong:—

Miss K.J. Atwell, Mrs. J.M. Ackery, Mrs. N.H. Brown, Mr. W.H. Baldock, Mrs. Baldock, Mr. A.L. Bridge, Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. L. Biggs, Mr. G.F. Brown, Mrs. J. Bruce, Mrs. K.M. Barrow, Mrs. A. Bailey, Mr. W.F. Butcher, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. D.M. Chan, Mrs. P.R. Colledge, Mrs. R.M. Cairns, Mrs. M.G. Cameron, Mr. G.W. Chisham, Mrs. Chisham, Mrs. S.I.F. Cairns, Mrs. E.A. Clayton, Mrs. R. Connery, Mr. J.E. Christian, Mrs. Christian, Mr. A.F. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Rev. R.A. Elder, Mrs. Elder, Mr. R.W. Erskine, Mr. M. Farzar, Miss E. Fisher, Miss I.N. Fleming, Rev. J.A.T. Fee, Mrs. Fee, Dr. E.L. Cosano, Mrs. Cosano, Mr. K.E. Grant, Mr. R. Goldthorp, Mr. G.H.T. Godfrey, Mrs. Godfrey, Miss M.W. Gardiner, Mrs. C.G. Gillian, Mrs. P. Hughes, Miss D. Hughes, Mr. A. Hough, Miss H. Ho, Miss I.M. Hutchison, Mrs. A.V.C. Kettles, Dr. J. Lanchester, Miss D.J. Loseby, Mrs. V.G. McCutcheon, Miss P. McLaughlen, Mrs. O.N. Morris, Mrs. S. McColl, Mr. A. McLean, Mr. J.C. Myers, Mrs. Myers, Mr. R.E. Northover, Mrs. M. Newton, Mrs. M.M.I. Oblitas, Mrs. M.L. Oliver, M. W.A. Pepperell, Mrs. Pepperell, Miss M.F. Penney, Mrs. E.E. Pemble, Miss P.E. Penble, Mr. C.S. Pinker, Mrs. J.L. Perkins, Mrs. B.J. Reynolds, Mrs. A.E. Reddish, Mrs. M. Robinson, Mr. D. Rees, Miss A.N.M. Rodriguez, Mrs. G.E. Smith, Mr. P.R. Springall, Mr. C.L. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. R.W. Smith, Miss O.I. Sparkes, Mrs. N.A. Smith, Mrs. M.P. Snow, Mrs. J.R. Steven, Mrs. J.M. Stokes, Mrs. A. Shewan, Miss J.A. Shewan, Miss J.W. Service, Mrs. G. Thomas, Mrs. J.L.C. Turner, Mrs. F.J. Tod, Miss J.P. Tatnall, Mrs. E. Wakefield, Mrs. Yuan Wong, Mrs. E. Westergaarde, Mrs. N.K. Williamson.

Bookkeeper Says CWT Was "Always Hard Up"

Continued Hearing Of Palmer Case

That it was well-known fact among the staff of the CWT branch of CNRRA that the office was "always hard up" and that not only members of the crews of the ships but also suppliers of goods were daily pestering the office for payment was alleged by Ng Yun-fan, bookkeeper, at the continued hearing of the charges of embezzlement, fraudulent conversion of funds, and larceny, against Alfred Brian Palmer in Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr's Court yesterday.

Witness, under cross-examination by Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro (who, instructed by Mr. F. Zimmern is appearing for the defence), further alleged that they were so pestered by creditors every day that a counter had to be erected "as a defence against them." CNRRA, added Ng, was "leading a hand-to-mouth existence."

The Crown's case against Palmer was that he embezzled, on or about Jan. 21, $7,000; embezzled another $614.45 on or about Feb. 25; fraudulently converted these two sums to his own use; and, on or about Jan. 20, stole various articles from barge R34 in the harbour of the Colony.

Mr A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, assisted by DSI W.J. Wall, is conducting the case for the prosecution.

Ng Yun-fan said that between Jan. 1 and 24 the person who wrote up the office accounts obtained details from the loose paper records written by Mr. Luk.

On Jan. 28 the sum of $13,000 (or thereabouts) was paid out in salaries and wages, of which $12,626 was paid to the crew of the ss. "Wan Hung" and a further $297 was spent in respect of incidental accounts on the same ship. These amounts were written up on Jan. 31, as on Jan. 27 the office received $10,000 through Palmer in cash.

Witness went on to say that a Mr. Tsoi joined the staff of CWT on Feb. 15 and was given the task of posting all accounts from Jan. 1 to the respective ledgers. It was then that a deficit of $3,000 was discovered, an excess of expenditure over income.

Palmer informed him that it was an amount received from the sale of surplus materials. He was instructed to enter the transaction in the books. He could not find any receipts for $7,000, $3,000 and $614.45 in connection with the sales of surplus materials.

Under cross-examination, Ng said that receipts were invariably issued on the instructions of Palmer. Witness agreed that on one or two occasions when Palmer was out he received the money and issued receipts for such payments.

"Just The Cashier"

"I am just the cashier. I have no security to touch the money," declared witness in English when questioned by Defence Counsel as to on how many occasions Commander Palmer handed him money and asked him to make out the covering receipts.

Witness also agreed that the money sent to Capt. Hutton of the ss. "Wan Hung" on Jan. 28 was for the crew's wages for December last. This amount was returned by Capt. Hutton personally; he said that he wanted the amount in full or nothing at all. The $10,000 was returned to Palmer.

Some time in February, he approached Mr. Palmer about the $3,000 excess payment when he drew Palmer's attention to the fact while payments to the crew of the ss. "Wan Hung" amounted to approximately $13,000 the books only showed a cash balance of $10,000. Palmer told him, for the first time, about the sale of $3,000 worth of surplus materials.

He did not ask whether he was to make out a receipt for this amount, nor could he remember Palmer telling him that there was plenty more money coming in.

Re-examined, Ng stated that there was very seldom a cash balance in hand as all money received was usually paid out to creditors during the same day. Account books were balanced by entering all receipts and payments and checking the cash in hand, if any, at the end of the day.

Deficit Of $3,000

All cash, petty or otherwise, was kept by Palmer. As to the deficit of $3,000 on Jan. 28, witness said that he assumed that that sum was received by Palmer and that the latter forgot to issue instructions to have it entered in the books.

The $10,000 sent to Capt. Hutton on Jan. 28 was accompanied by a note which, as far as he could remember, read, "Herewith $10,000. The balance I hope to pay you tomorrow."

Tsoi Tat-fong told the Court that when he joined the CWT on Feb. 15 he was handed two sets of papers containing entries, with instructions to post them on to the journal and then to the ledger. He found that the payments exceeded receipts by $3,000 and informed Ng. Later he was told by Ng to make an entry of receipt of $3,000. This sum was entered against Jan. 31 as accounts were balanced on the last day of every month.

Fletcher Recalled

Recalled for cross-examination, Mr. Fletcher said that he had known Palmer since 1939 or 1940; he first met him in Macao. He was quite friendly with Palmer and there was no question of their trying to "do each other" in prices nor was there any question of Palmer trying to let him have the goods specially cheap.

Furthermore, there was no suggestion that the deal between them should be kept a secret. He never had any doubt as to Palmer's honesty, otherwise he would not have dealt with him. The transaction was above-board.

Mr. Fletcher said that when Palmer told him that he needed money urgently for the Chinese New Year he understood that it was for the payment of wages. He paid this money when Palmer told him that the goods being sent were worth about $15,000. This $10,000 he paid as a sort of "bargain money," said witness.

He had a "pretty good idea" that the goods he was going to accept from Palmer would be worth at least $10,000. A receipt was asked for as a matter of course and because he had to produce a voucher for every payment.

"Very Casual"

Asked whether he thought Palmer a "very unbusiness man," witness replied that Palmer was "a very casual fellow" where business was concerned. At the time payment was made he contemplated having further talks with Palmer regarding the goods as he had not yet decided on the amount he would take.

It was agreed that Palmer would consult ship chandlers regarding fair prices for the materials listed, while he himself would check the prices in Macao. It was apparent that more than $3,000 worth of materials have been taken over to MELCO on a CWT tug under the command of Renfrew.

Referred back to the receipts, Mr. Fletcher asserted that he would accept them as interim receipts as he had $15,000 worth of goods against his payment of $10,000. He expected to receive a final receipt on completion of the transaction. This final stage was not reached when Mr. Goodwin intervened.

There was some difficulty in arriving at a price for the South Bend lathe as well as "a lot of uncertainty" as to whether MELCO would purchase it. While the managing director was against its purchase, the engineer was keen on having it.

Palmer told him that should they be unable to agree on the the price or if MELCO did not want it, the lathe could be shipped back to the China Provident godowns in Hong Kong.

The $7,000 Palmer sent him on April 1 was returned by him about an hour and a half after the departure of Mr. Goodwin or otherwise he would have handed it over to that gentleman.

The lathe was the highest item in the list of purchases. The final valuation was $4,050. It was entered in the plant inventory and would be written off should they decide to reject it.

"Flexible"

Pressed by Mr. Lonsdale, witness declared that the whole transaction regarding the lathe was "a flexible one and if MELCO is not satisfied with the lathe it could have it returned and, I am sure, would get the money back from Mr. Palmer."

Apart from the the goods rejected as unsuitable, witness considered that with the payment of $614.45 the whole matter of the $10,416.45 deal was closed. He went on to qualify this by saying that "if any of the things had broken down I could return them and the matter would be re-opened."

Ismail de Silva, storekeeper of MELCO, testified to having received the goods from a CWT vessel alongside a wharf at Macao on Jan. 21, and to having entered them on the stocks of the firm. Part of the goods were sent to the Macao Waterworks Co., and part of the remainder, including a South Bend lathe, was issued for use in the MELCO plant.

On March 4, said R.B. Goodwin, UNRRA investigator, he began to investigate the affairs of CWT.

He saw Palmer on March 8, and asked him about the sale of a welder to the Kwong Sang Engineering Co. At his request Palmer produced a receipt for $3,300 governing this sale which he admitted he had no authority to make but which he thought was justified as CWT was in need of money to pay the crews.

"I asked him if any other equipment had been sold," said witness, "and he said that he thought some small items. I said 'Any other heavy equipment, for example, a lathe?' He said 'No'."

He saw Palmer again on March 11 when he specifically asked him about a lathe that had gone to Macao. Palmer replied that a lathe had been lent to the Macao Waterworks and that it had been returned to either the China Provident godowns or another godown.

Friendly Basis

Palmer said that there were no papers of any kind, as it was all on a friendly basis.

As the result of an interview with Colonel Welles on March 25, said witness, he again saw Palmer on March 27 and asked to be shown the receipt for the goods which went to Macao. Palmer called the accountant, Mr. Ng, over and showed witness an entry on Jan. 31 for $3,000 for sale of surplus stores. This entry was also carried forward to "sale of surplus stores account."

There was nothing in the ledger to indicate from whom the money had been received nor what surplus stores had been sold.

"I asked Mr. Palmer who paid him the money," went on witness, "and he said he had paid it in himself. It was money received from sale of equipment to Macao. I asked him what goods had been sold to Macao and he handed me a list which he said represented the total goods which were sold to Macao Waterworks Co. and for which he had received $3,000.

"I asked him if a receipt had been given for the money and was told by the accountant that no receipt had been made out. I asked him how he had received the money and he said that Mr. Fletcher had brought it over and paid him the $3,000 in cash."

Palmer told him that Mr. Fletcher had said that his firm in Macao required certain materials to rehabilitate their plant in Macao and that Mr. Fletcher had gone on board the barge and seen a great deal of equipment required. Palmer was alleged to have added that an engineer was sent over from MELCO to look at the stores and had gone on board the barge and made out a list of goods required.

Palmer further declared that when the goods were sent over to Macao it was found that some of the equipment were not suitable and that they had been returned.

On March 28, Goodwin telephoned Palmer to tell him that Col. Welles wished to ask him some questions. He asked Palmer to be at the UNRRA offices at 3 p.m.

Not Satisfied

At the interview, Col. Welles made it very clear to Palmer that he was not satisfied with many of the statements made by defendant. It was put to Palmer that if a more satisfactory explanation was not forthcoming the matter would be put in the hands of the Police.

On March 31 he went to Macao and, for the first time, met Mr. Fletcher.

Further hearing was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Monday.

ISOGAI TRIAL

Nanking, June 6.

Kensuke Isogai, Japanese governor of Hong Kong during the war, who was accused today of allowing Japanese gendarmes to arrest innocent Chinese and British nationals in Hong Kong, and cruelly mistreating them, will be tried soon by a Chinese Military Tribunal.

The prosecution said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has obtained a preponderance of evidence from Hong Kong against the defendant.—Associated Press.

BUDAPEST POLITICAL STORM OVER

Budapest, June 5.

Hungary's political storm, which culminated in the resignation of her Premier, Ferenc Nagy, after Russian allegations of treason, seemed to have passed today as the people of Budapest gave themselves to the celebration of the Catholic Festival of Corpus Christi.

The whole Government took part in the celebrations for the first time for four years.

The holding of elections, promised for the autumn, has receded into the political background, as the only party which is pressing for them and for a new election law is the Socialist Party, which believes it stands to gain.

The Communists have refrained from any mention of the elections and the Smallholders and Peasants are also quite prepared, under the circumstances, to let the question rest for the present.—Reuter.

Money Market

Gold resumed its see-saw movement yesterday as after the previous day's rally it again weakened and was down to $273.75 a tael, after opening at $278. It closed at $275.25.

The same tendency attended Piastres which relapsed to $11.87 per 100 at the close. It had opened at $11.94 and was up to $11.97 for a while before it weakened.

There was an improvement in Chinese National Currency. Futures, after opening at 11¼ cents, went up to 11⅝ cents. Spot, fluctuating by fractions, closed at 16 cents (for CN$1,000).

U.S. dollars were unchanged at $4.68. Sterling was weak at $14.27; and there was no change in Australian pounds at $12.50.

"Playful Habit" Of Servicemen

A warning that the next person before him on a similar charge would be sent to gaol was issued by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday when he imposed a fine of $50 on John Beattie, 22, stoker on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The warning referred to the "playful habit" of servicemen of throwing overboard life-buoys belonging to ferry launches which, it was revealed by Inspector J. Orem, was getting so prevalent that the Star Ferry Co. alone had 29 thrown overboard since January.

The case against Beattie (who gave his name as Smith) was that he threw a life-buoy over the sides of the "Meridian Star" while that launch was alongside the Kowloon pier at 11.45 p.m. on June 5. This was seen by Seaman Sin Kwai who reported the matter to Inspector Hurlow of the Ferry Co.

When approached by Mr. Hurlow, accused used "very abusive language" and threatened to get his own back with either a gun or a razor. Mr. Hurlow travelled to Hong Kong on the same launch as accused and, on arriving at the other side, sent for Ticket Inspector Rothwell. They then took accused back to Kowloon and brought him up to the Water Police Station where he was later handed over to the Military Police.

Inspector Orem asked His Worship to take a very serious view of the case as the loss of life-buoys cause considerable delay when the six-monthly survey of launches take place, as launches are not commissioned unless and until all life buoys are in order. These life buoys are very difficult to obtain, concluded Inspector Orem.

"It is a very serious offence," declared His Worship to accused, "but I am going to give you the option of a fine of $50. Don't do it again. The next person to appear before me on a similar charge I am going to send to gaol without the option of a fine."

BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES — Uncle! — BY EDGAR MARTIN

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB NOTICE

Seventh Extra Race Meeting 1947

The Meeting advertised for Saturday, 7th June 1947, has been postponed until Thursday, 12th June 1947.

All previous arrangements as to Time and Entries, together with Admission Tickets and Cash Sweep Tickets, including Through chances already booked with hold good for that date.

DECLARATIONS

Owners are notified that all starting declarations **are cancelled.** Ponies starting on Thursday, 12th June, will require to be declared in the usual manner.

By Order,
S. A. SLEAP,
Actg. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 6th June 1947.

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PART TIME Instructors for Shorthand, Bookkeeping and Economics are required at the Adult Education Centre, Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon. Remuneration up to $10 per hour according to qualifications. Apply by letter to the Principal who will furnish further particulars.

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ENGLISHMAN seeks room with bath, Hongkong side preferably central district. Tel. 30017.

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FOR SALE, Rola Speaker (2) in Bakelite Radio, as good as new, £10 each. Can be seen any time at Garden Garage, Canton Road Extension, West Office.

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NOTICE

HIDES & WOOL TO AND VIA EGYPTIAN PORTS— EFFECTIVE FORTHWITH.

Shippers to pay the sum of 3/3 per package (or 3/3 per piece for Hides shipped loose), minimum 11/6 per Bill of Lading, to cover the Egyptian Authority's Quarantine Inspection, Supervision Fees, Disinfection Charges, formalities and incidental expenses for Hides and Wool shipped to Egypt or for transhipment there. Shippers to provide a certificate from port of loading, bearing the stamp and signature of the Government authority of that country, the certificate to state that Rinderpest, Foot and Mouth Disease and/or Anthrax do not exist.

J. D. ALEXANDER
Local Chairman.

NOTICE

S.S. "GLENAFFRIC" EX U.K. ARRIVED 4/6/47

Bills of Lading Nos. 238, 239 and 241 covering cargo arrived by above name vessel consigned to Controller of Store, Hong Kong Government, have been lost and are hereby declared null and void.

The Public is warned against negotiating above mentioned Bills of Lading.

W. M. THOMSON.
Supplies, Trade & Industry.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD

NOTICE

REDUCTION OF CHARGES FOR CURRENT

Charges for current will be reduced for all meters read on and after JULY 1ST, 1947.

		FROM	TO
LIGHTING with discounts as follows: Monthly Account		45 cents	40 cents
1 to 159 units		45 „	40 „
160 „ 625 „		42.75 „	38 „
626 „ 1,565 „		40.5 „	36 „
1,566 „ 3,125 „		38.25 „	34 „
3,126 „ 6,250 „		36 „	32 „
6,251 „ 9,375 „		33.75 „	30 „
9,376 „ 12,500 „		31.5 „	28 „
12,501 „ 15,625 „		29.25 „	26 „
15,626 „ 18,750 „		27 „	24 „
over 18,750 „		24.75 „	22 „
POWER		15.5 „	15 „
THERMAL STORAGE WATER HEATERS		12.5 „	12 „
BULK SUPPLY CONSUMERS			Special Rates

For THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,
Gibb, Livingston & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 4th June 1947.

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF HONG KONG

Beginners and members interested are requested to meet at 5.30 p.m. on Monday 9th inst. at the Cafe Wiseman, to discuss programme for the forthcoming season.

R. A. BATES,
Hon. Secretary.

FAR EAST AVIATION CO., LTD.

MR. WILLIAM FORREST DUDMAN has joined the Board of this Company and will act as a Director as from this date.

FAR EAST AVIATION CO., LTD.

J. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong, 1st June, 1947.

FAR EAST FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL LTD.

MR. WILLIAM FORREST DUDMAN has joined the Board of this Company and will sign as a Director as from this date.

FAR EAST FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL LTD.

J. ROBINSON,
Managing Director.

Hong Kong, 1st June, 1947.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP ON LANTAO HANDICAP

Notice to Members

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at 11 a.m. on Saturday, 7th June, 1947.

The Draw will be held at the Race Course at 12.30 p.m. on Saturday, 7th June, 1947.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. de Souza, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31867.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

NOTICE TO CONTRACT SHIPPERS

Effective September 1, 1947, the freight rate on Oil, Non-Essential in containers to Pacific Coast and Atlantic Coast ports will be increased by 20%.

F. F. BOOTH
Secretary,
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT BUREAU.

Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
Secretaries.
NEW YORK FREIGHT BUREAU.

HONGKONG, June 1st, 1947.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, in respect of the year 1947, of $1.70 per share (subject to deduction of 10% Corporation Profits Tax) has been declared payable on and after JULY, 8TH 1947.

Applications for Dividend Warrants should be made either personally or by letter to the Registered Office of the Company, P. & O. Building, 4th floor.

The Register of Transfers of the Company will be closed from 23rd June to 7th July 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th June 1947.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

Consumers are hereby notified that as from 12th May 1947 Interest will be payable at 1% per annum on deposits of $100 and over which have been in the Company's hands for not less than six months. This replaces the former rate of 2% per annum and follows the general trend of Interest rates in the Colony.

Consumers are also referred to this Company's notice of 6th May 1946 in which they were requested to register their pre-war deposits. It is now requested that this be done without further delay by those who have not yet complied, in order that re-payment may be made where necessary in due course.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

P. W. A. WOOD
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

Hong Kong,
Wednesday, June 4, 1947.

NOTICE

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES

As foreshadowed by the Chairman in his Speech at the Annual General Meeting on the 12th day of April 1947, the charges for current supplied from 1st July 1947 will be subject to the further following reductions:—

Lighting from 64 cents to 49 cents per unit.

Power from 25 cents to 20 cents per unit.

Proportionate reductions will be made in respect of lighting and power supplies in the New Territories, and the new rates will be charged for current consumed during the month of July 1947.

Bulk Supply Consumers are being notified direct of the decrease affecting their agreements with this Company for the supply of current.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

P. W. A. WOOD.
Secretary & Chief Accountant.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and if thought fit passing the subjoined resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

(a) Article 17 shall be cancelled

(b) In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three"

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 76 — "76. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him."

By Order of the Board,

R. G. CRAIG.
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong.
Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 14 & 16, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Monday, 16th. June 1947, at noon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be closed from the 2nd. June 1947 to the 16th. June 1947, both days inclusive.

By order
of the Board of Directors.

R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th. May, 1947.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-seventh Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Windsor House, Mezzanine Floor, on Thursday 26th June, 1947, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1946, to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus and to re-elect Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th to 26th June, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. D. THOMSON
Manager.

Hong Kong, 2nd June, 1947.

Chinese Optical Co.
OPTICIAN
67 QUEENS ROAD C.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

RESTITUTION OF LOOTED PROPERTY REMOVED FROM THE COLONY DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION

Residents or companies in Hong Kong whose property was removed from the Colony during the Japanese occupation are reminded that claims for the restitution of such property may be registered with this Government for submission to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Japan.

Claims should be restricted to the restitution of property of which claimants were deprived by acts of the Japanese Government, the Japanese armed forces or nationals of Japan.

Claims should include particulars as to:

(a) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY. State the information necessary to insure positive identification of the property, including serial numbers, industrial name plate, date, photographs, and any other distinguishing features.

(b) PROOF OF OWNERSHIP. State facts and circumstances and attach certified copies of documents which show how claimant acquired his title to the property, and give the full name and address of the owner of title-holder and his nationality.

(c) CIRCUMSTANCES OF LOSS. State briefly the conditions, circumstances and terms (including consideration, if any) whereby there was a loss of title, possession or control accompanied by the removal of the property, and include details as to the place from which and to which the property was removed, the date on which such incidents took place, and any other pertinent information.

It is important that the information submitted should be as complete as possible in order to increase the possibility of a successful search being made in the various territories to which looted property was removed.

It should be noted that in forwarding claims to Japan, this Government will be required to undertake, on behalf of the claimant, to accept the property in the condition in which it is found and to make arrangements for the return of the property to Hong Kong.

Claims should be addressed to the Reparations Claims Office, General Post Office Building, first floor, to reach that office not later than 30th June, 1947. Claimants who have submitted particulars of looted property in response to press announcements on 17th December, 1946, and 29th March, 1947, are not required to make another claim.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hong Kong, 5th June, 1947.

CONTROLLED EXPORTS ORDER

Exporters are reminded that the Controlled Exports Order G.N.428 comes into force on June 9th 1947.

Exports of Wood Oil and Tin to the Americas will only be permitted by a licence issued by the Imports and Exports Department.

Applications for such licences on the Green form 2A should be submitted to the General Licensing Office of the Imports and Exports Department on the second floor of the Fire Brigade Building.

E. HIMSWORTH,
Superintendent,
Imports & Exports Department.

Hong Kong, 6th June, 1947.

HARBOUR DEPT. NOTIFICATION

For Information of Ship Operators & Charterers

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1947 HAS BEEN DECLARED A WEATHER-NON-WORKING DAY.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Department,
Hong Kong, 5th June, 1947.

Star Theatre To Be De-Requisitioned

At last, after a run of seventeen months, the Star Theatre is to be de-requisitioned and returned to its original owner. The Star, which was the first regular running theatre the Colony has ever had, opened under ENSA on January 1st, 1946 and presented a company of Britain's top flight actors, headed by John Gilgud playing in Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit."

The theatre got off with a flying start and made itself extremely popular with the audience and artistes alike. Managed at first by ENSA, and subsequently by CSE, in all 30 Companies appeared at the Star, an average of one show per 14 days, and including such popular favourites as the Anglo-Polish Ballet, Alexandra Repertory Coy., two Blanche Littler Coys., and two record breaking revues "London by Night" and "Jive in Jest".

The Star Theatre closes its run, having entertained the impressive total of 91,904 servicemen and civilians. It has become the focal point of live entertainment in the Colony and made itself extremely popular with servicemen and civilians alike.

CSE To Continue

Although the Star Theatre is to close, CSE. will continue entertaining the troops. Arrangements are in hand to re-equip the stage of the China Fleet Club and CSE. shows in the future will play there before touring the outlying units.

But although CSE. is to continue, one of the most important features of the Star will disappear:—mainly the presentation of local amateur groups. The Star Theatre offered to amateur clubs, facilities which had never before existed in the Colony and the Hong Kong Stage Club took full advantage of this by presenting one play a month.

In addition, several classical concerts and Chinese companies performed at the Star.

With the de-requisitioning of the theatre, the facilities for local artistes will be greatly reduced, perhaps even necessitating the termination of the H.K. Stage Club's play productions.

Last Show Opens

On Monday, the last show to appear at the Star takes the stage. This is an all girl revue, touring for CSE. and called "Phyllis Six".

This show, which consists entirely of girls, should prove extremely popular, offering as it does something to suit all tastes.

Booking is now open and the show commences at 8.30 p.m. on Monday, the change in time being made so that audiences may enjoy the evening coolness.

INDO-CHINA PEACE TALKS

Saigon, June 5.

Paul Mus, the French representative in the recent talks with Dr. Ho Chi Minh and other leaders of the Indo-Chinese Nationalist movement, will leave Saigon shortly for Hong Kong for conferences with Bao Dai, former emperor of Annam, French sources reported today.

M. Mus, who is the director of the National Overseas School in Saigon, has recently been acting as intermediary between the French authorities and the Vietnamese.—Reuter.

Red Gunners Not Yellow

Nanking, June 6.

Chinese reports claimed that very heavy fighting is progressing at Pulantien, 40 miles north of Dairen. The Chinese mission is now touring the Dairen and Port Arthur area.

A pro-Government report claimed that the Communists on the Pulantien front were armed with an unusually large number of artillery pieces manned by "nationals of a certain country not of the yellow race." It said the bodies of some of these gunners were found in the battlefield.—United Press.

Prewar Bond Redemption Difficulty

Nanking, June 5.

A responsible official of the Finance Ministry to-day announced that it was impossible for the government to repay public prewar bonds according to the prevailing cost of living index as has been clamoured for by various financial circles and listed the following four reasons why public bonds should be reimbursed at face value:

1. The government floated public loans according to the existing public loan regulations and therefore should repay them according to these regulations. They pointed out that the government never defaulted on repayment of loans.

2. Public bonds were floated in a negotiable form. Persons holding bonds are not the original buyers, so it is unfair to refund the bonds according to the cost of living index.

3. Legal relationship between the government and the bondholder cannot be considered as contracts between private individuals.

4. It is impossible to draw up any rational scheme for the repayment of bonds according to the cost of living index, because the bonds were issued in different places and at different times.—United Press.

Shanghai, June 6.

All five newspapers in Wusih—one time known as the Chicago of China due to its industrial development and located 90 miles west of Shanghai, have closed down due to the rise in cost of operation which was not followed by a proportionate rise in revenue.—United Press.

Ship's Bar Should've Been Closed

"As soon as the ship entered harbour the bar should have been closed," remarked Mr. d'Almada at Central yesterday when imposing a fine of $500 on Yung Chan, chief steward of the s.s. "Kwangsi," for selling liquor without a license on May 7.

The summons was taken out as a result of the sale of a bottle of beer to an Inspector of the S.T. & I. aboard the ship on May 7 whilst she was alongside the Yuen On Wharf.

Mr. Pittman, of the S.T. & I., said that as a result of complaints, two Inspectors were sent aboard the ship and bought a bottle of old "Dutch" beer at $2.50 (1.35) and a bottle of aerated water at $1.20 (60).

For selling the beer and aerated water above the control price, Yung was additionally fined $450.

Fung Hark-lun, manager of the Sang Cheong Shipping Company, 23 Connaught Road, Central, owners of the s.s. "Kwangsi," pleaded not guilty to selling the beer and aerated water above the control price. He said that the sale by stewards aboard the ship had nothing to do with the company.

The summons against Fung was dismissed when the prosecution said that it was willing to withdraw.

Ten shops were summoned and fined for selling control price goods above ceiling prices.

Wing Yee Fung, of 55 Connaught Road, Central, was fined $250 for selling a bottle of two-pint "Schlitz" beer at $2.40 (1.10); Yuen Kei Hong, of 274 Wing Lok Street, West, $175 for a bottle of one-quart "Carlsberg" beer at $2.50 (2.25); Cheung Woo, of 755 Queen's Road, West, $30 for a cake of "Lux" soap at 80 cents (70) and Yick Man Medicine Shop, of 171 Main Street, East, $50 for a large bottle of "Maclean's" stomach powder at $3.50 (2.85).

Fines totalling $170 were imposed on six shops for selling packets of 11 Aspro tablets at 60 cents each (.45). They are Mee Wah, of 318 Hennessy Road; Yau Sang Tong, of 275 Hennessy Road; Wai Chuen Tong, of 11 Cochrane Street; Man Chun Tong, of 387 Queen's Road, West; Sai Lee Woo, of 126 Des Voeux Road, West; and Lee On Tong, of 242 Queen's Road, East.

Leslie Nole Retchless, 22, Terrence MacLeod, 27, and Norman Snowdy, 28, all firemen of 145 Marine Drive, Point Piper, Australia, were committed to the House of Detention when they pleaded guilty before Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday to having attempted to stowaway on the s/s "Tantara" on June 6.

No Case To Answer

The case against Ip Kee, master of a trading junk, charged with making a false declaration in his clearance in that he had on board 13 passengers when none was declared on the clearance, was dismissed by Marine Magistrate Neil Garland when Mr. Alfred Hon, counsel for Ip, submitted he had no case to answer.

Ip was apprehended by S.I. Holmes of the Water Police at 12.15 p.m. on June 4 in the Central Fairway as he was leaving for Tungkoon, and on board were found thirteen passengers, all females.

The facts of the case were not disputed but Mr. Hon submitted that under Section 39 subsections 11 and 25 under which the charge was framed he had no case to answer, as no liability was placed on a ship or its master to report to the Harbour Master what passengers were carried.

Magistrate Garland agreed that the charge failed under this section, and on that ground the case was dismissed; but pointed out it was normal maritime procedure for passengers carried to be reported to the Harbour Master.

Inspector Hill prosecuted for the Police.

NO WAGES REDUCTION

Shanghai, June 6.

Wu Kai-sien, social affairs commissioner, turned down demands by factory owners for reduction in the more than 100 percent increase in wages allowed on June 1 by the government.

Wu said that any difficulties encounted by captial would have to be settled between employers and workers.—Associated Press.

A 19-year-old spinster, Chan Sui-ying, was remanded for three days in Police custody by Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday when she appeared in the charge of giving false information to the Police at 1.45 a.m. on June 1 regarding a report of larceny involving the sum of $723.

NO STAMPS FOR POWs.

London, June 5.

Because of the large number of certain prisoners who are to be used for the harvest, the War Office today issued a reminder to farmers and other employers of prisoner-of-war labour, that German prisoners may not be in possession of sterling or British postage stamps.

"German prisoners of war may not, therefore, sell articles to the public or shops."—Reuter.

AU TING'S LUCK WAS OUT

Au Ting, 23, was a tout (or pimp) whose luck was definitely out on Thursday night, due to his inability to recognise a Police inspector when he saw one.

At about 11.50 p.m. that night, Au saw a European walking along Woosung Street near Temple Street and immediately broached him on the subject of getting a girl.

The European was apparently interested for he asked "How much?" Au replied, "Four dollars." When his "prospective customer" (as he fondly imagined the European to be) asked where the girl was Au pointed along Temple Street.

At this stage, the European in question revealed his true identity. He was DSI D.L. Davies of the Special Branch, Protection of Women and Girls Department.

When Au was charged before Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday with soliciting for an immoral purpose, Inspector J. Orem related Au's story of misfortune to the Court.

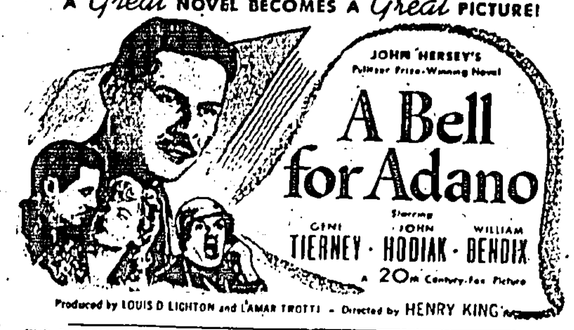
As misfortunes never come singly, Au found himself ordered by His Worship to either part with $50 or spend the next three weeks in Stanley Gaol.

柒洗顺士波
from SHANGHAI
BOSTON
Dry Cleaning & Laundry.
Best Service—Moderate Prices
31B, Wyndham Street

TO-DAY ONLY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

— OPENING TO-MORROW —

A Great NOVEL BECOMES A Great PICTURE!



TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY — Johnny WEISSMULLER in "TARZAN AND THE AMAZONS"

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

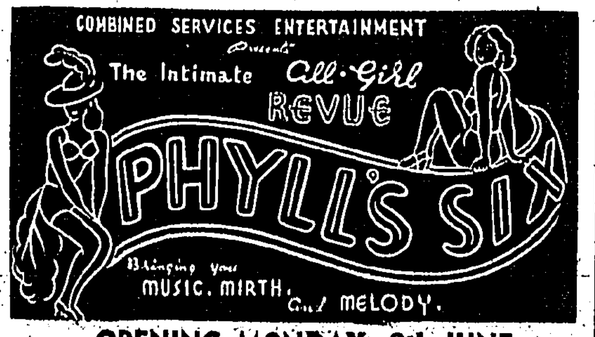
AIR-CONDITIONED

ALSO LATEST BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS

TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30. A.M. — COLUMBIA'S "A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS" IN TECHNICOLOR!

STAR THEATRE

COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT presents



OPENING MONDAY, 9th JUNE AT 8.30 P.M.

Booking Hours: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. & 5 p.m.—7.30 p.m.
Telephone 58835

BEST SOUND COMFORTABLE SEATS **Cathay** Showing To-day 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

THE STORY OF LOVE BEYOND ALL LIVING!

JOHN PAYNE · MAUREEN O'HARA · WILLIAM BENDIX in

Sentimental Journey

BRITAIN'S MANPOWER

More Older Men Available

Women's Place In Industry

London, June 5.

Britain will have fewer younger men and women, but more older men, to call upon to man her industries by 1951, according to an article published today in the "Ministry of Labour Gazette."

Attempting to gauge the probable changes in the total working population and hence the total which may be expected to be working or available for jobs in 1951, the article concludes:—

1. The number of men between 15 and 31 will decline by 225,000.

2. There will be an increase of 485,000 in the number of men between 40 and 64.

3. The number of women between 15 and 25 will be reduced by 230,000, and the number of women between 25 and 39 will be down by 125,000.

Taking into consideration the recent decision to boost the school-leaving age by one year to 15, the article estimates that the net increase in the male working population will be 65,000, while the total drop in the female population would be about 530,000.

The article states that the ratio of women in industry will probably drop from 28.4 per cent at the end of last year to 26.8 per cent by the end of 1951.

Service Releases

It comments: The extent to which the balance of the two sexes in industry will be disturbed is not fully disclosed by these figures, since those for the end of 1946 include large numbers of men in the armed forces who will have become available for industry by the end of 1951.

"It seems clear, therefore, that there will have to be a considerable substitution of men for women in a number of industries."—Reuter.

CALL TO BRITAIN

London, June 6.

Mr. Bevin, calling on Britain to "dig for dollars" through increased production, expressed hope in a speech yesterday for "tremendous strides" in the next three years towards "restoring the equilibrium between Europe and the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Bevin said that if Europe could succeed in developing production and could overcome its immediate food supply problems, "I see 1947, 1948 and 1949 making tremendous strides in restoring the equilibrium between Europe and the Western Hemisphere."

That would bring Britain up to 1950 when the Labour Government must begin repaying the American loan and face new general elections. Mr. Bevin hinted strongly that he would oppose any further credits abroad during the period.

"Now we are in difficulties, but the independence sense is so great in us that I do not want to ask anyone for anything. I want to fight through to recovery. I beg of you to rise to the occasion."

"Dig For Dollars Now!"

"You dug for victory during the war," he told his audience. "Dig for dollars now!"

"If you dig for dollars in the next 12 months, then this old country will come through with triumph and with success because in doing it you will not only save yourself but—I speak with feeling as Foreign Secretary—we can meet everybody in the world with a sense of dignity and respect and feeling we have won through."

He added:—"Looking ahead, I feel full of optimism. I see the very serious tightness in world prices and trade just beginning to loosen—but only slightly."

U.S. Reaction

Well-informed sources, noting that Britain has drawn more than half of her $3,750,000,000 American credit in less than a year, said that United States experts still are counting on Britain to string out her dwindling dollars until 1949 or 1950.

These sources, whose views are considered highly reliable, said the United States is also expecting Britain to give a closer account of how the money is being spent and noted some feeling that the British were not using it "to sufficient advantage" in re-equipping their war-worn industrial plants.

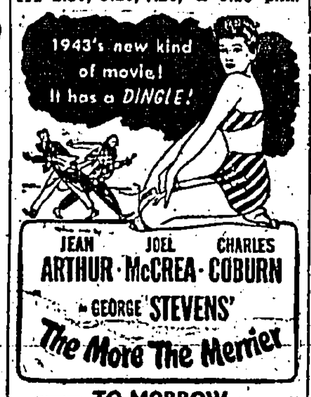
They pointed out however, that Britain simply would not be able to trim food purchases without lowering her rations; could not discriminate against American tobacco because of an anti-discrimination clause in the loan itself; and would be reluctant to trim American movie imports much, because movie taxes bring about $400,000,000 annually to the Treasury.—Associated Press.

Coming Soon to the KING'S

CHARLES DICKENS' "GREAT EXPECTATIONS"

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20, & 9.20 p.m.



— TO-MORROW —

Walt Disney's "MAKE MINE MUSIC!" in TECHNICOLOR!

BEER TO BE COORDINATED

The Hague, June 5.

Now beer is to be "coordinated." American and British brewers have joined with delegates from ten other countries to form a continental brewery centre.

Under its main office in Rotterdam, the centre will maintain contact among scientific bodies and research laboratories in the brewery and malt industries of member countries.—Reuter.

Search For Hidden Sugar

Washington, June 5.

Prospects for an early end of sugar rationing depend to some degree on the outcome of the search for an estimated 1,000,000 tons of sugar hidden in Java during the war.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson told the Senate Banking sub-committee yesterday that it might be possible to end rationing before the legal deadline on October 31.

State Department officials thought a decision would be made by the end of June, but said that before acting Mr. Anderson must know, first of all, how much more sugar can be squeezed from Cuban cane crops and how much more sugar can be turned over to the United States by countries not consuming all their allocation in the world pool.

He also must consider how much sugar can be salvaged from supplies hidden in Java—reportedly over 1,000,000 tons. An Agriculture Department representative has been sent to Java and his report may be available later this month.—United Press.

Worst 30 Seconds In His Life

Beverley, June 5.

The driver of a farm tractor which had stalled on the railway crossing between Beverley and Cottingham, East Yorkshire, today made a vain attempt to stop an express train from crashing into it.

The passengers in the train, which was travelling from Scarborough to Hull, were alarmed but all escaped injury.

An attempt was made by the driver of the tractor to restart the engine when he saw the express approaching. He waved his hat in an effort to attract attention and dashed up the line towards the train.

It was too late to avoid a collision and the driver managed to jump clear of the line before the train struck the tractor. The tractor was smashed to pieces in a cloud of dust.

The train came to a standstill a quarter of a mile along the line when the front wheels of the engine left the rails.

"It was the worst 30 seconds of my life," said the engine driver, who was praised by the passengers for pulling up the train so quickly.—Reuter.

UNDERGROUND PRESS

Jerusalem, June 5.

British police today raided an Irgun underground press in the slum quarter of Tel Aviv, made "two important arrests" and seized pamphlets announcing coming broadcasts on the Irgun clandestine radio.

Police sources said a third extremist slipped through the police lines around the house. The raid followed a tip telephoned to the police.—United Press.

Sinister And Cruel Prison Camp

London, June 5.

Britain has approached Rumania about the condition of political prisoners in the Hain prison, Ploesti, where professors, doctors, barristers and engineers (leading figures among the prisoners) have been told that they will be murdered, diplomatic circles learned here tonight.

It was stated that more than 100 of the 253 men held in Hain, which is described as "more sinister and cruel than Dachau," have sent an appeal to the Allied Control Commission in Bucharest, asking for an inquiry.

The British political representative in Bucharest has made representations to the Rumanian Government.

In their memorandum, the prisoners alleged that their death by hunger is being systematically organised, that the prison staff were tools of the local organisation of the Communist Party and that there was evidence that efforts were being made to provoke the prisoners to do something desperate, following which they will be shot.

"We Are Doomed"

"We are doomed to perish by starvation or massacre," the memorandum states, adding that the 253 prisoners who have been illegally detained for over two months have now been joined by 70 more.

According to informed sources, the police at first refused to give the reason for the detentions, but later said that they were arrested for transgression of the penal code. They are allowed to see no relative nor to communicate with them in any way.

Shots are fired beneath their windows to frighten them at night and they are crowded six in a cell intended for one occupant.

There is water only two hours a day.—Reuter.

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GEN. MARSHALL'S OFFER

General Marshall's call for co-operation among European countries to work out a joint and substantial programme of reconstruction has, obviously, both a political and economic basis. Events in Hungary have stung the United States to action as nothing else could have done since approval of the plan for aid to Greece and Turkey, as the coup can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as the Soviet riposte. In urging the countries of Europe to get together on a joint rehabilitation blueprint, General Marshall promised American economic and financial assistance and support against any country which "manoeuvres to block the recovery of other countries." It is evident in fact that the American State Department has been forced to an entirely new appraisal of the general outlook in Europe, and provided financial assistance is not blocked by the Senate, is prepared to go a long way to check what appears to be political infiltration battening upon human misery. The failure of previous efforts to put Europe on her feet again is not surprising, for it is largely true that the economic planners based their calculations of the world's probable rate of recovery from World War II upon the experience of recovery after World War I. No doubt allowances were made, for the difference in character and intensity between the two conflicts, but it is plain today that these allowances were not enough. Two enormous factors were at work in this last war which had never been seen at work before. It was global, and that multiplied the immensity of devastation beyond power to envision it; and it was a war of heavy bombing, the destructive effects of which could not fully be seen till the Allies overran Germany, and could not be felt until it was discovered how slow the Germans were to grope their way toward reconstruction.

The main cities and a large part of the technical industries of Western Germany were in ruins. Additional industrial complexes around the German perimeter had been destroyed—parts of Belgium, the Lille area of Northern France, the Milan-Turin industries of Northern Italy, the secondary industrial area of Silesia. These manufacturing centres were the heart of the European economy, but with the exception of the devastation in France and Belgium none of them had been knocked out in 1914-18. Still another factor complicates recovery and underlies the unending economic crises of Central Europe. This is the eastward drain of reparations. Russia is abstracting capital goods—the seed corn of economic rehabilitation—from Germany and Austria and certain satellites for the replenishment of her own devastated areas. The world had no experience of this wholesale physical transfer of assets after the last war; Russia had her ruins then, but no power or sanction to go after reparations. It is no clothy metaphor to suggest that it may be necessary to fight a war with economic weapons for the recovery and rehabilitation of Europe. It will be an expensive one, and, as in physical conflicts, a change of strategy and a revision of estimates will be necessary from time to time. No one is to blame for that—it is in the nature of the forces to be dealt with that they should require it.

Another Step Forward In The Antibiotic Field

By Rosemary Denton, B. Pharm., Ph C.

The news that the sodium salt of penicillin is now available in crystalline form for use in cases where maximum purity and stability are essential, marks another step forward in the antibiotic field. From the time of Sir Alexander Fleming's discovery in 1929 progress has, in the main, been steady. It is now rapidly accelerating; but when the results of several years' work are condensed into a brief article, an impression of ease may result, exceptionally misleading in the case of penicillin. This substance has from the start proved singularly difficult to handle. The crystalline form, for instance, was made, only after many failures, by forming an organic base of the penicillin and then converting this to sodium salt. This process, though it has been known for some two years, has only recently been adapted for mass-production. It was, however, a most important discovery. Crystalline Penicillin Glaxo contains at least 90 per cent. of Penicillin II—that is, G—and the material has exceptional stability.

The advantages of the crystalline penicillin are very marked, especially in brain surgery, for it can be used in extreme concentration without risk of irritation. As permissible dosage increases, the powers of the drug appear sometimes even greater than was at first predicted. There is every reason to think that with the progress of research still more remarkable results in healing will be obtained.

The role played by British Laboratories was and remains part of the penicillin story. By 1941 the paramount value of penicillin, above all in war surgery, was established beyond doubt, but Britain, then under constant threat of invasion, could not undertake largescale development of the drug. Research on mass-production techniques was therefore transferred to the United States. Unfortunately, however, the submerged culture process, involving huge tanks, though plainly superior to "jug and bottle" methods, was obviously a long-term policy, whereas the vital need for the drug was now. In 1943, with D-day already foreshadowed, Glaxo Laboratories, whose research staff had been at work on penicillin problems from an early stage, received instructions from the British Government to obtain the greatest possible immediate output.

Surface Culture Or Single Unit Method

Since 1941 experiments and production had been based on the surface or single unit method, which consisted of growing the mould in a flask, from which, after seven to nine days, the active liquid could be harvested. So far little more than experimental quantities had been made in this way; but in February 1943, by simply multiplying single-flask technique, Glaxo became the first to start production of penicillin on a commercial scale.

During World War II, at least 80 per cent. of British penicillin was produced by these laboratories, one factory alone handling 300,000 separate flasks. Though quality was the need, quality with quantity was the aim, and it was not long before an 80 per cent. pure product was consistently maintained.

In 1945, a British team of chemists, profiting from considerable experience in the use of the freeze-drying technique for other preparations, adapted and finally perfected this process for use in the final stage of penicillin production—the drying of the purified substance. Ultimately the whole Glaxo penicillin output was freeze-dried at the main factory. A minor diversion occurred here, when a flying bomb hit the drying plant section, and buried some of the plant. The devastation was considerable, but production was resumed in 24 hours.

Considerable as the success with surface methods had been, deep culture had such obvious advantages over the single-unit technique that early in 1943 a special Fermentation Division of the Company had been formed. With the co-operation of Britain's Ministry of Supply, a site was secured for a new factory to be devoted to the production of penicillin. Building was begun shortly after the war ended, and despite the difficulties of that period production was begun at the beginning of 1946.

Made Future Quantity-Supplies Assumed

British production figures had been mounting steadily, but the advent of, first, the new Glaxo factory at Barnard Castle, a north county mill town, and then the factory of the Distillers' Company at Speke, near Liverpool, made future quantity-supplies assured.

During the rapid progress in the production of penicillin by fermentation, a team of British and American chemists were attempting to discover the exact chemical structure of the drug. This work, it was hoped, would not only help to explain its unique properties, but make possible its synthesis. Research showed that there was at least four penicillins, all with the same basic formula but with slight variations in the side chain. In England they are known as Penicillins I, II, III and IV.

Penicillin I was the form obtained in largest quantity when, as in the first surface culture techniques, entirely synthetic food was provided for the mould. Penicillin II is formed in quantity by both deep and surface culture if the "food" contains corn-steep liquor—a by-product of the starch industry. Penicillin III occurs in small quantities from all corn-steep liquor methods of manufacture, but since it is not readily soluble in chloroform (a usual method of extraction) it is generally eliminated from the final product. Penicillin IV is formed mainly by deep culture production with the newer mould strains. It seems curiously ineffective therapeutically; probably owing to its rapid destruction by the body. Fortunately research workers were quick to realise this. Changes were made in the "foods" and in the processes of extraction, so that now Penicillin IV is present in only very small proportions, Penicillin II predominating in the final product. Dihydro-Penicillin F is a more recent discovery and probably the forerunner of other penicillins.

Five Times Standard Legally Required

Even in surface-culture days, British chemists maintained a level of purity between four and five times that of the standard legally required. At the present time this is 300 units per milligram, and penicillin Glaxo has invariably a strength of at least 1,200 to 1,500. When the International Standard was established, and it became desirable that a quantity of standard substance of similar purity should be available in Britain, it was thought at first that there was not enough penicillin of the requisite quality. Glaxo Laboratories, however, were able to provide 30 grammes of material at the necessary purity level, and the actual penicillin now in use as a British standard has a potency of 1,600 units per milligramme.

The maintenance of a high standard of control depends to a great extent on assay technique. This is a field in which the British team have done good work. In particular, a most useful modification of the staphylococcus aureus plate method was devised in the Greenford Laboratories. At Barnard Castle, research is progressing steadily.

Meanwhile, chemists and biologists are pushing ahead, seeking for other mould-produced substances which may prove effective against conditions not affected by penicillin. Eventually science may succeed in harnessing the defence substances of many small organisms for the defence of man—and this on such a scale that even our most stubborn ills will be finally conquered.

The Third Era In Chemotherapy

Atlantic City, N.J., June 4.

Powerful drugs, such as penicillin, can be made even more effective by mixing them properly with other germ killers, it was reported at the 11th annual meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Combining two or more drugs in a common point of attack, Dr. Gustav J. Martin, research director of the National Drug Company, Philadelphia, said, is as important as using both barrels of a shotgun or using the artillery to back up the infantry.

He also pictured the use of several drugs as similar to the use on the football field of the blocking and running back.

"The man carrying the ball," he said, "would not get very far if it were not for the fact that the blocking back takes out the would-be tacklers."

As an example Dr. Martin said that sulfonamide has a 1,000 per cent increase in efficiency when it is used with another drug known as acridine. He said that with this double-barrelled attack, only one-tenth the amount of the combined drugs is needed to kill invading bacteria.

Dr. Martin said, however, that any combination of drugs cannot be thrown together and they must be carefully selected. In other words, they must be able to work together as a team.

He said that the proper combination of such drugs might well mark the "opening of a third era in chemotherapy."

"The first," he said, "saw the creation of folk medicines and preparations designed on a hit-or-miss basis. Without scientific background, although the preparations contained chemical agents now known for therapeutic value.

"The second era began with the more specialised use of single chemicals, such as arsphenamine, a specific for syphilis, and anyone advocating use of more than a single chemotherapeutic agent was in danger of being considered a charlatan, a creator of cure-alls.

"This era began to terminate with the discovery of penicillin, and was the period in which arsphenamine, sulfanilamide, proflavine, penicillin and streptomycin were used as individual agents."

The new, or third era, he said, now follows a "more rational approach."

"Combinations of chemotherapeutic agents, for more effective than any single such chemical agent are being used with such increasing frequency that before long, the use of at any time of a single agent will be a rarity."—United Press.

100 Years Ago Today

(From the files of the "China Mail" June 7, 1847).

SYNOPSIS OF THE PEKIN GAZETTE.

Robbers in Kiang-soo—By a memorial from Lee-sing-yuen, the Governor-General of Kiang-nan, it appears that bands of robbers have been creating disturbances in the districts around the lower part of the Yellow river, and have kidnapped as many as eight persons to extort ransoms. The district Magistrate is ordered to be temporarily deprived of rank until the whole of the robbers are seized.

* * *

Lin memorializes regarding the peculations and other malpractices of a Brigade Major in Yunnan whom he had already deprived of rank, and who is to be pursued unrelentingly. Lin also memorializes regarding several officers in the salt department who evidently are no favourites of his. One he pronounces a very commonplace sort of person in talent, and rash in business (!), him he first deprives of rank, and if he discovers any other faults, such as deficiency in the revenue, rigorous prosecution awaits him.

* * *

The Emperor—Tomorrow, the Emperor having breakfasted and transacted business, will offer up incense at the following four places, viz, the Precious Adorned Hall, The True and Upright Hall, the Generous Adorned Gallery, and the Fragrant Cloudy Arbour.

* * *

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BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

COURAGE NOT INVOLVED

There is no question of courage involved in the problem of whether or not to make a high sacrifice bid. It is a pure matter of mathematics. The player who is clear-headed in his ability to count the number of points about to be lost when the opponents make their contract, and can then calculate that his side would lose less through sacrificing and getting doubled—that is the fellow who makes the good sacrifice bids.

	S 10 9 4 H 8 3 D 10 9 8 6 C K 10 6 5	
S A H A 9 7 6 5 4 D A K C Q 9 4 2	N W E S	S 5 H K Q J 10 2 D Q J 7 5 2 C A 8
	S K Q J 8 7 6 3 2 H None D 4 3 C J 7 3	

(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable.)

West	North	East	South
1 H	Pass	3 D	Pass
3 H	Pass	4 H	Pass
4 NT	Pass	5 D	Pass
6 H	Pass	7 H	7 S
7 NT			

After that deal, South's opponents gave him credit for terrific courage in making his vulnerable sacrifice bid at the grand slam level—the first time they had ever heard of such a thing in rubber bridge when the bidder and his partner had done nothing previously except pass.

South, however, refused to accept orchids for bravery.

"You can compliment me for my ability to add if you want," he said, "but that is all."

Then he pointed out how he had calculated that the grand slam bonus, not vulnerable, would have been 1,000 points, the game would be worth about 300, and the tricks taken would bring 210, a total of 1510.

Against that, he had reckoned he could take seven tricks himself, and it was probable he could pick up one trick somewhere in North's hand—in which he was correct, as a club trick could have been developed. Taking eight tricks would leave him down five, he figured, for a loss of 1400.

"Wouldn't you rather lose 1400 than 1510?" he asked. All agreed his bid was a good one, but so was West's 7-No Trumps over it, a contract he made easily.

Tomorrow's Problem

	S A Q 7 2 H K 7 4 D A Q 5 C J 9 6	
S J 9 6 H 10 8 6 D J 7 6 3 C K 5 3	N W E S	S 5 4 3 H Q 9 5 3 D 9 8 4 2 C 4 2
	S K 10 8 H A J 2 D K 10 C A Q 10 8 7	

(Dealer: North. North-South vulnerable.)

What is the soundest way for North and South to bid their strong combination?

Split In Diplomatic Missions

London, June 5.

An official Hungarian source today said the heads of all Hungarian diplomatic missions abroad will be summoned to Budapest for consultation.

Hungarian diplomatic ranks abroad are split over adherence to the new regime.

Most envoys have already received informal word that they must expect to be recalled soon in view of the "rumours and reports" circulating abroad about the situation in Hungary.

Mr. Istvan Bede, Hungarian Minister to London, announced his recognition of the new pro-Communist Government, while a Legation spokesman said the Hungarian Minister in Paris, Mr. Paul Auer, had resigned.

Ministers in Washington and Berne announced they would ignore any summons from Budapest. Bela A. Kasnya, Hungarian Ambassador to Turkey, announced today that he would not recognize the new Communist dominated Hungarian Government and would not return to Hungary.—United Press.

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FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
Soviet Attack On "Warmongers"

"Those Wishing To Provoke War"

Prague, June 5.

The chief Soviet delegate, Pavel Yudin, today demanded that the International Organization of Journalists prosecute "political warmongers, slanderers and liars" among members of their profession.

Yudin, chief editor of the trade union organ "Trud," told Congress: "The main problems of press freedom are not questions of technique such as freedom of movement for journalists and freedom from censorship. All these technical questions will be easily solved when there are no longer present among journalists political warmongers, slanderers and liars. The main point in press freedom is honour, truthfulness and fight against those who wish to provoke war."

Speeches by Yudin and the American delegate, Milton Murray, highlighted the debate on press freedom, in which Eastern and Western delegates divided into two camps, echoing arguments currently heard at Lake Success.

Murray, President of the American Newspaper Guild, said: "There can be no freedom of the press where the basic right of the people to be freely and fully informed is restricted, either by the government or by the operation of monopolistic ownership of mediums of information."

Action Urged

Murray urged the Congress to take action "to support the right of journalists and to support the right of any and all publishers to publish without restraint beyond the essential demands of decency, honesty and integrity."

"There are those who believe the press should be mobilized, guided and controlled to formulate the thinking of people," Murray added. "We do not believe that. We believe that people freely and fully informed will freely make up their minds in the right direction. Ignorance and lack of information—this is the greatest cause of conflict and strife.

"The press is an important means for the education of the masses. Freedom of the press is not judged according to who talks on liberty of the press but according to who has fought for freedom of action, who cooperates in the process. This conference must record its vote for freedom of the press and liberation from monopolists and greedy proprietors."

The French delegate, Jean

Opposition Rights

Kittel, said the essential element in freedom was "to safeguard the rights of the opposition."

"Fascist and totalitarian policies never contested the people's right to approve but only the democracies have never contested their right to oppose."

The French delegation proposed that every country should have a press law which "would ensure the independence of news agencies from financial, commercial and industrial interests and governments," and that "we should not tolerate the sale of any publication at a price below its cost of production, since such sale renders illusory all independence."

Dr. Charles A. Hogan, speaking for the United Nations organization, and Rene Maheu, for the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, both pleaded for the establishment of worldwide freedom of, access to, and distribution of, news and information. — United Press.

CENSORSHIP MOAN

Prague, June 5.

The chief Palestine delegate to the International Journalists Congress, today attacked Palestine censorship regulations as an "intolerable infringment on the freedom of the press."

Gershon Agronsky, editor of the "Palestine Post," told the Congress: "We should fail in our duty if we did not bring to the attention of the world press the restrictions to which the press in Palestine is being subjected. The Palestine Government, in addition to imposing pre-publication censorship, also has unfettered power over licensing or refusing to license any daily or periodical publication.

"Furthermore, even a permit by the censor is not sufficient to protect the editor. If at any time after publication of an article passed by the censor, the Government decided the content was objectionable, the paper may be suspended and the editor sent to prison."

The Mufti

Agronsky continued: "All incoming news is subject to 'stops' —prohibitions on the mention of certain subjects. Among the prohibitions is publication of any news about the Mufti—the so-called Grand Mufti of Palestine.

"This man is a notorious collaborator whose war guilt is beyond doubt and who was for three years engaged in raising military forces against the Allies. In this way is protected a man whose main object was to stimulate the extermination of Jews in Europe.

"The emergency press laws are a decided hindrance to free expression of opinion on questions of the most vital public interest. Emergency laws have been adopted in an attempt to enforce the Government White Paper of 1939, which is repugnant to the entire Jewish community of Palestine."

Asked whether he was not afraid to return to Palestine after his speech, Mr. Agronsky told the United Press, "Nothing will happen to me. But I should like to see one of the Balkan satellite delegates dare return to his country after making a similar attack on his governing authorities' policies. —United Press.

Atomic Work In India

New Delhi, June 5.

The Governments of India and Travancore will cooperate in atomic research and the use of the monazite sand which abounds on the Travancore coast and contains probably the world's richest ore of the radioactive metal—thorium.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Industries and Supplies Member of the Interim Government, announced the setting up of a research board under the auspices of the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

He also announced the formation of a joint Committee to advise the two Governments on all matters connected with the research, development, disposal and utilization of raw materials.

The committee will consist of six representatives of the Government of India and three of the Travancore Government.—Reuter.

SULPHONES FOR LEPROSY

London, June 5.

Hope of curing the world's 2,000,000 lepers was given in this week's "British Medical Journal" by Dr. Ernest Muir, medical secretary of the British Empire, Leprosy Relief Association.

Sulphones, drugs usually employed in the treatment of tuberculosis, have proved more useful in the treatment of leprosy, he said.

Few Europeans have contracted the disease, 97 per cent of its victims are Indians and Africans.—Reuter.

"Vicious" Anti-Labour Bill

Washington, June 5.

A dispatch to the Labour "Daily Herald" said today that the United States labour control bill is aimed at preventing the "formation of an American Labour Party on the British model."

The despatch described the bill as a "vicious" measure which would reduce the Wagner Act to a "charred scrap of paper".

"Even now the bill is fierce enough to set back the American labour movement for a generation," it said.

The article said the Senate had drawn 'some of the monstrous poison fangs" from the House version, not because Senator Robert Taft wanted to help labour but because he sought to win the support of borderline Democrats.—United Press.

British Jews For Argentina?

London, June 5.

A spokesman for the Gloster Aircraft Company said today that they were trying to sell to Argentina Gloster "Meteor" jet fighters—the world's fastest aircraft—but that "no agreement has been finalized yet at this end".

He said negotiations had been under way since "the Argentine market was freed". He went on:—"We are in the same category as the Americans now in selling military aircraft to Argentina."

The Gloster "Meteor," of which six were reportedly previously sold to Argentina, was developed during the war and saw some action. It is twin-engined and is of the type which holds the world's speed record. —United Press.

Buchenwald Visit: Death Sequel

London, June 6.

Mrs. Mavis Tate, one-time Conservative M.P. who has been in poor health since her 1945 visit to the Buchenwald torture camp, was found dead today in her London home. The doctor's preliminary report said she died of coal gas poisoning. Coroner's office investigators spent three hours at her home, indicating that the possibility of suicide was being studied.

A friend of Mrs. Tate's said she "apparently died in her sleep." Scotland Yard declined to reveal any details before the expected inquest and refused to comment on her death. The Yard declined even to tell the source of the coal gas.

Mrs. Tate, who served in the House of Commons as Frome representative for ten years, until she was defeated in 1945, was the only female member of the Parliamentary delegation which visited the Buchenwald concentration camp.

Mrs. Tate had been ill in bed for several months with what was described as a septic throat and severe mental strain. Other members of the delegation also were ill and, like Mrs. Tate, said they "seemed to be suffering from the Buchenwald bug."

Of the sight of the piled, emaciated, naked corpses and starving men at Buchenwald, she said: "I was horrified. I have never seen so much suffering. It could not fail to leave a permanent impression on the mind of anyone who saw it."

She subsequently returned to her many public interests, however, and three months ago announced that she would stand for Parliament again.

Strikingly good-looking, Mrs. Tate was considered one of the most able women M.Ps. She was especially interested in civil aviation, drawn to it by her favourite recreation, which was flying.

Twice married, she divorced her second husband in 1943.—United Press.

Reuter adds that Mrs. Tate, who was 54 years of age, was seen the night before working in her garden. She was present at the Monday meeting of the Equal-Pay Campaign Committee to plan the march and had arranged to drive her car at the head of the procession on Thursday. She was booked to visit the United States later on a lecture tour. She was a member of a Parliamentary delegation to Canada in 1943.

SPEEDWAY DEATH

Zurich, June 5.

The Italian motorcycling ace Jader Ruggeri, crashed here this afternoon and died on his way to hospital while training for Sunday's Grand Prix of Europe. He was riding a "Gilera" machine.—Reuter.

U.S. To Act On Hungary

Washington, June 5.

President Truman today called the Communist coup in Hungary a "terrible outrage." He told the Press that the Uinted States does not intend to stand idly by.

The President said the State Department is thoroughly investigating the Hungarian situation.

Mr. Truman bluntly voiced the Government's anger over the Communist seizure of power in Hungary.

The week-old Hungarian political crisis found the Hungarian Legation here split into two, pending an official statement on the United States stand. The President's news conference remarks left no doubt that the United States will act promptly and vigorously.

State Department officials hint that United States moves supporting anti-Communist forces in Hungary will be forthcoming shortly.

They reportedly will include a stiff protest to Russia, an additional economic crackdown on the new regime and the pledge of assistance to the currently ousted democratic elements.

Truman's use of the word "outrage" indicates that a United States protest will be made. —United Press.

Oldest Boy Scout's Air Trip

New York, June 5.

Carl Asplund, 84-year-old Boy Scout—the oldest Scout in the United States—on the receiving end of a good deed today boarded an American Overseas airliner for Sweden, where he will visit his sister, Mrs. Kershin Ahlin, whom he has not seen for 56 years.

Asplund, who wears a pin showing 35 years membership of the Boy Scouts, lives in St. Charles, Illinois, where he has been living for 60 years and where he is a Merit Badge Counsellor on the Boy Scout Council.

He recently expressed a desire to return to Sweden to see his sister, whom he has not seen since 1891. Warren Rehm, Scout leader, heard of his desire and, without telling the aged Scout about it, raised US$1,700 among St. Charles Scouts and their parents.

He bought a round-trip air ticket with some of the money and gave the remainder to Asplund to spend.

Asplund said he planned to say in Sweden for six weeks and then return.—United Press.

WAITING FOR INNER VOICE

New Delhi, June 5.

Mahatma Gandhi today hinted that he might undertake another fast in the furtherance of his firm opposition to partition of India.

Discussing the future of India at his prayer meeting, Gandhi told his audience he was prepared to fast at any time but would have to wait for the "inner voice" to prompt him. He said: "My fast in the Aga Khan's palace (in 1944) was surely not my last."

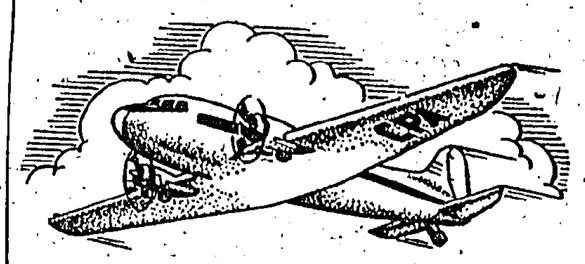
"A fast is not a simple thing," he added, "although I am prepared for one at any time."—United Press.

GERMANS FLEE RUSSIANS

Berlin, June 5.

The correspondent of the London "Daily Telegraph" said tonight that he had learned that "hundreds" of German youths living in areas under Russian occupation had left home to avoid the new Russian drive to obtain workers for the uranium mines in the Erzgebirge region, Southern Saxony.

The correspondent said he understood that Moscow recently ordered every effort to obtain the greatest possible amount of uranium for Soviet atomic experiments.—United Press.



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MOTORING NEWS AND VIEWS

Visitor Gives Facts About British Car Industry

Shortage Of Supplies

While hundreds of postwar British cars are now finding their way to Hong Kong and other parts of the world, let's take a look this week into the facts and figures of Britain's present motor car production.

Her exports last year of complete cars and chassis totalled 26,827—more than 50 per cent greater in number than in 1939—one year before the war in Europe began.

There are 34 British motor car manufacturers and assemblers in operation in Britain and the field is highly competitive. Five concerns produce 8 H. P. cars, 12 produce in the 10 H. P. field, eight manufacture 12 H. P. cars and nine 14 H. P. cars. The specialist manufacturers often pioneer new developments and have an output of goods which are of necessity rather more costly than are cars produced on the precision assembly lines. Behind the motor designer and builder are the specialist producers of components for which Britain is deservedly famous, such as electrical equipment, tyres, carburettors and gauges, as well as pressed steel bodies and safety glass.

High Costs

Whether engaged in the large-scale production of standardised vehicles on precision engineering methods or in the craftsman shop side, the industry is faced with the necessity of watching costs. Skilled labour is required both in the shops and offices and materials are rising in price and British car prices have now risen to roughly double their pre-war figures.

Some of the larger motor car manufacturing concerns are interested in commercial vehicle and tractor manufacture, while others have considerable interests in aircraft engine building or in marine engines. The small percentage profit margin on the individual car, of a model which may be produced by the tens of thousands with the aid of costly tools encourages steady progress upon the industry in Britain but tends to discourage such commercial experiments as the ultra-small car.

War Lessons

A British car manufacturing representative who arrived in Hong Kong recently said that at present the efforts of the motor car manufacturers and assemblers, and of the component manufacturers at home were largely concentrated during the war years on armament production. Lessons learnt in these years, of design techniques, of flow production methods and of inspection and testing were now being applied by manufacturers who produced aero-engines and other machinery of war.

"Knowledge was built up of the behaviour under stress of a widely varied range of materials" he said "and in consequence the postwar motor car is an extremely efficient mechanism. New alloys enable weights to be reduced and new tyre building techniques have raised the safety factor."

On the subject of export and the British market, the representative said that the demand in Britain in the export field is clamant, and production increases would have to be tremendous if these were to be met at an early date. "Steel and fuel are both in short supply" he said "so spectacular increases in output cannot be expected at present."

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR GOOD DRIVING

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Here are Ten Commandments for motorists in Hong Kong. How many of these rules do you carry out when driving round the Colony's tortuous bends and traffic and pedestrian-laden thoroughfares? If you memorize these caution measures you will be contributing your share to safety-first on the Island's roads.

1. CONCENTRATE ALWAYS ON WHAT YOU ARE DOING.

This, the most important rule for driving, sums up the remaining nine. As it is the very essence of skill and safety it may be stretched to include any number of rules and regulations for safe conduct on the road. Without it there can be no ultimate skill, no courtesy to other travellers, no true security for men or machines.

Each corner is a problem. Every gear-change is a test. Cross-roads and children are potential dangers. Greasy surfaces are examinations in driving skill. None of these problems, tests, or dangers can be solved, passed or avoided without concentration. It is the alpha and omega of good driving.

2. —SHOW COURTESY TO OTHER TRAVELLERS.

Consideration costs nothing in time or effort. It means a lot to cyclists, pedestrians, and fellow motorists. It means still more to those who ride or drive horses, and to those in charge of children. Time so lost is easily regained on open bits of road.

On a drive round the island, a motorist can show courtesy to hundreds of people. He can leave in their minds the impression that driving manners are improving. There is something rather nice in doing that.

3. DO NOT USE YOUR HORN NEEDLESSLY OR AGGRESSIVELY.

This is another example of road courtesy very frequently forgotten or unrecognised in Hong Kong. Use a loud, clear note for corners or for overtaking, but use a short note when driving through the central and populated districts. Headlights are sufficient warning at night.

4. WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO SIGNAL, DO SO CLEARLY AND IN PLENTY OF TIME.

An unnecessary signal is an annoyance to other people and a waste of time. A last-minute signal is useless, an unorthodox signal is dangerous, and stupid, while a good early signal is a great factor in road safety.

5. DO NOT OVERTAKE ANOTHER CAR OR STOP YOUR OWN ON A CORNER.

This advice has been given so many times that it is in danger of losing its force. Yet people commit this desperate indiscretion every day on the Colony's roads. Corners must be left clear and should always be treated with respect. This is one of the cardinal points of driving.

6. NEVER "CUT-IN", BUT ALWAYS GIVE ROOM TO PASS.

"Cutting-in" may be safe with a good driver or dangerous with a bad one, but it is ALWAYS bad manners. It causes the opposing traffic to slow down when the right of road is theirs. When meeting or when being overtaken, always give the other man "his road", and give it promptly.

7. BRAKE EARLY AND FIRMLY, BUT NOT SAVAGELY.

Some motorists seem afraid to use their brakes. Others brake in fierce spasms. The first type, usually with top gear engaged, have little control over their cars. The second type ruin their tyres and brakes on a dry road, and are asking for manslaughter or suicide on a wet one.

8. WHEN IN DOUBT CHANGE DOWN.

This commandment is complementary to the preceding one. For a greasy corner, an unknown hill, a blind cross-road or difficult traffic, an indirect gear gives better braking or quicker acceleration out of harm's way. Strange though it may seem, more accidents are avoided by intelligent use of the gear box than by panic-stricken application of the brakes.

9. DIP OR DIM YOUR HEADLIGHTS, BUT NEVER "BLACK OUT"

To dip or dim is helpful to others—it is courteous. To "black out" is to risk manslaughter with its inevitable remorse. The eye cannot adjust itself quickly enough to the dim light of side lamps after the search light effects of headlamps. The car is moving into a wall or blackness and appalling risk. If the other car fails to dip or dim, look at the side of the road—not at the oncoming lights.

10. NEVER DRIVE A STRANGE CAR OR AN INEFFICIENT CAR TOO FAST. LEARN TO USE YOUR SPEED IN SAFE PLACES.

The first part of this rule needs no explanation. Anyone who drives himself too fast in an unfamiliar car or one which needs overhauling, is taking an unnecessary risk. The second part resolves itself thus—go a little faster than usual on straight or safe bits of road but a little slower through villages or passing crossroads and turnings.

Change down more often. Make greater use of the acceleration of your car. In this way you will get about just as quickly if not more so, and you will be a better and safer driver.

Traffic accident figures in Hong Kong for the last months reveal that 27 people were killed, 55 were seriously injured and 348 slightly injured. Although reports show that a proportionate percentage of these accidents were due to the fault of jay walking, a large proportion were due to the fault of drivers.

British Cars In U.S.

British cars, even the smallest, are classed as "luxury" models in the U.S.A. in the opinion of a New York journalist who writes to say that although there is no purchase tax there they cost more than in Britain.

Sales of British cars in the U.S. are now expected to show an immediate increase after a slight decline owing to the quicker deliveries of American cars. Dealers selling Austin and Standard cars give immediate delivery as against an average of six months delay in the delivery of American cars. Austins are selling there at the rate of fifty a month.

A few Rolls-Royce and Bently cars are reaching the United States and selling as fast as they arrive. But the price greatly limits the market, as a Rolls-Royce costs £4,250 and a Bently only slightly less. There are only two American manufacturers making cars which sell at more than £1,250.

It is believed here by the motor trade writes the correspondent, that there is a potential market for thousands of small British cars but it is felt that the prices will have to come down. The cost of a British car here is made up from the wholesale price in England by the addition of 10 per cent. United States import duty, 7 per cent. Excise tax, and up to 25 per cent. dealers costs and profits.

A few French cars are also appearing on the U.S. market. They are reported not to be selling as well as the better-made British models.

Some Of The Cars In Hong Kong Today

The postwar "Triumph" car is known as the Triumph "1,800". A four-cylinder overhead valve power unit of just under 1,800 c.c. gives the name to this model which has made a big departure from prewar style in the employment of a tubular frame. Also it adopts a method of construction first introduced in 1938 and extensively developed during the war for aircraft.

There are several interesting chassis details but the coachwork will probably attract more attention. This "knife-edge" saloon claims a speed of 80 m.p.h.

Brakes on the Triumph "1,800" are the new Girling Hydrastatic type with direct-acting master cylinder. For the hand-brake a pistol grip type of control is mounted below the scuttle and is connected mechanically to the rear shoes.

Agents in Hong Kong for this model are Messrs. Far East Motors, 26, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Francis-Barnett

The Francis-Barnett "Powerbike" is one of the quietest autocycles on the roads in Britain and overseas. Among its main features are the provision of a triple-expansion exhaust system which gives a subdued exhaust note, independent adjustment for transmission and pedalling chains, and Villiers automatic carburettor controlled by single lever air strangler for starting.

The engine of the "Powerbike" is completely enclosed and gives the rider protection against soiling of clothes from engine oil. Speed varies from walking pace to a maximum of over 30 m.p.h.

Agents for this auto-cycle in Hong Kong are Messrs. Far East Import and Export Ltd. 127, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building (Tel. 32509).

Drive Master

The Hudson Commodore Club Coupe car has been built for drivers who don't like "Footwork."

Equipped with a "Drive Master" the car does away with gear and clutch movements in forward speeds.

To start, the driver pushes the gear selector into "high" position and steps on the accelerator. The gears shift automatically. To stop, the foot brake is used and when ready to move again pressure on the accelerator is all that is necessary.

Other points of this car are its pivoting front seat and the tele-flash signals that flash red if oil pressure is low or battery is not charged.

Agents for Hudson cars in Hong Kong are the Pacific Union Trading Company, Ltd. 464 Des Voeux Rd., (Tel. 31893).

New Morris

The Morris Ten Saloon, 1947 version, claims a comfortable cruising rate of between 40 and 50 m.p.h. with a rapid increase towards 60 m.p.h.

The frontal appearance of this model has been modified recently by the adoption of a different type of radiator grille, and more rounded appearance than the previous pattern. A luggage boot is found on opening the lid and the bonnet is hinged down the centre although only the top panels open normally.

Instruments are grouped, and incorporate an ammeter and an oil pressure gauge as well as a clock.

Agents for this car in Hong Kong are Messrs. Dodwell Motors, Ltd. Queens Building. (Tel. 32302.)

"Coupe Express"

The Studebaker "two-purpose" Coupe Express received its name on the strength that it provides equal comfort for both business or passenger car enjoyment.

Among the car's main features are its controlled ventilation, multi-ratio steering, hydraulic brakes and size,—it is larger than any other model of its type produced by the manufacturers.

Agents for this car in Hong Kong are Messrs. Hong Kong Hotel Garage, in Stubbs Road.

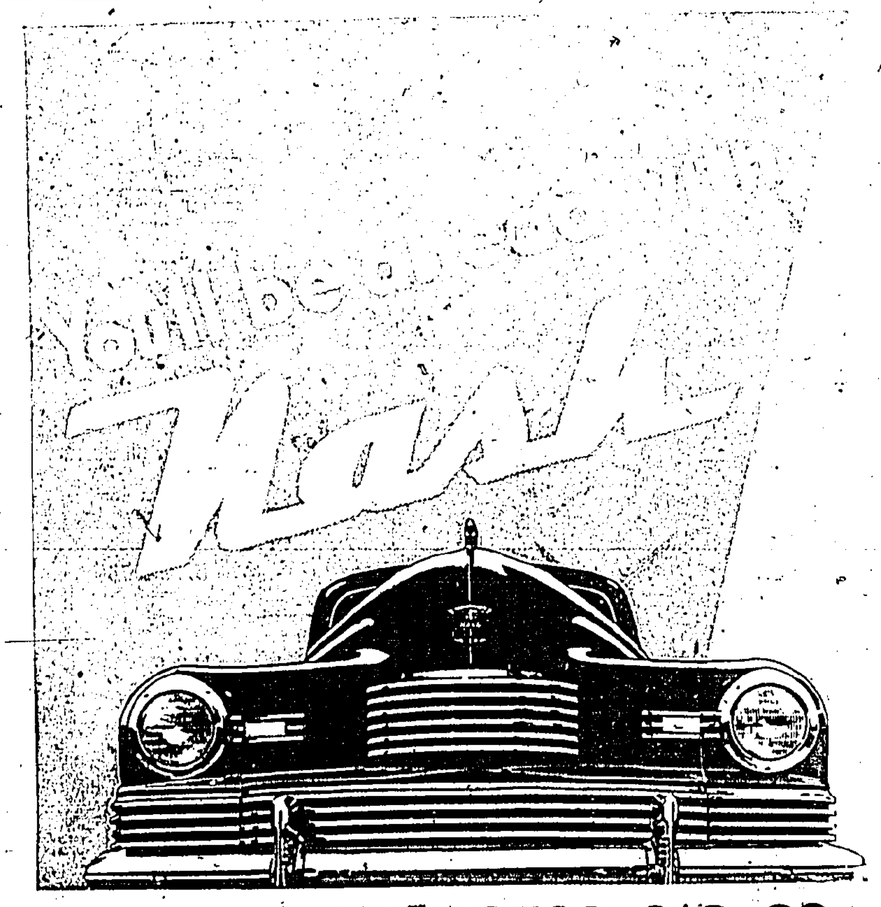
Did You Know

Did you know that the choked jets in the carburettor of your new car were most probably caused by the sediment left in your gas tank when the Pool petrol evaporated during shipment? A good cleanout and flushing of the petrol tank will nearly always eliminate further trouble of this kind.

• • •

Most people seem to think that synthetic rubber tyres are just a war-time substitute for the natural rubber tyres of pre-war days, and are waiting for the day in the near future when they can get a set of real rubber ones so they will be able to throw away their synthetics. Because modern tyres are so trouble-free, most motorists are apt to forget that a little care in maintaining tyre pressures etc., goes a long way towards preventing tyre trouble, and this applies to both types, synthetic and natural rubber.

I know a Taxi Company that recorded well over 25,000 miles on a set of synthetics, as much as they ever got out of natural rubber tyres pre-war. It is impossible of course to get any figures like this driving in certain parts of Hong Kong where the newly sanded roads seem to tear the rubber off the tyres, especially on corners.



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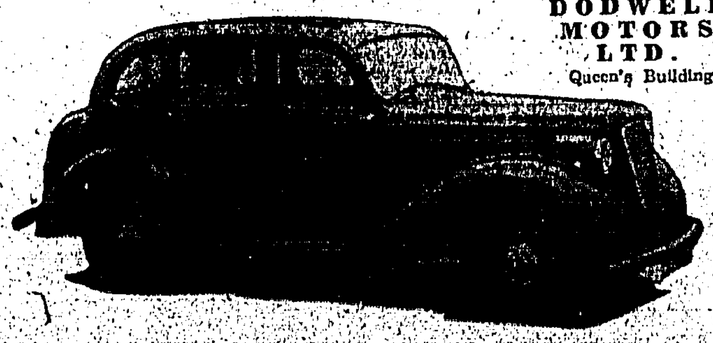

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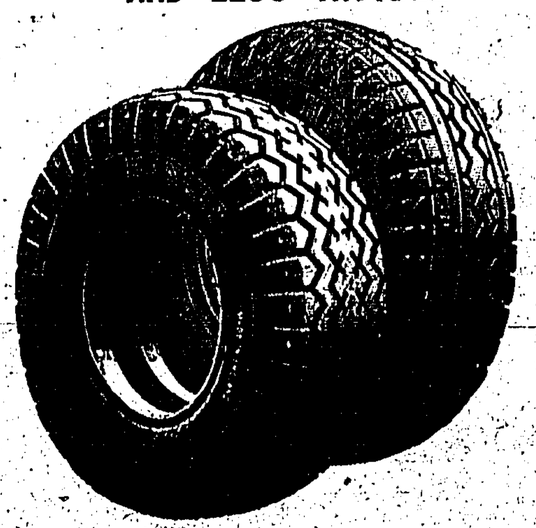

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AROUND THE TOWN

Why do so many drivers fail to dip their headlights for on coming traffic? Is this due to negligence, or the fact that many of those old cars have no provision for dimming or dipping? So many of the vehicles which do dip have such badly focussed lights that dipping only make matters worse. It is very dangerous at night, in wet weather and I wonder sometimes, why there are not more accidents than there are. Seems to me that some sort of co-operative action by all concerned to eliminate this danger of dazzle, is immediately called for.

The theft a few weeks ago of a locked car parked outside the Helena May brings forcibly to our attention the existence of organised gangs of car thieves. So many pre-war cars have been de-registered that stolen accessories such as lamps, odd wheels, tyres, hub caps, tradicators, etc., are in good demand. No doubt that car has been 'cannibalised'. It doesn't seem any good setting traps for these thieves either. They just won't bite. Secret switches, extra locks, and chattes for the former, burglar alarms, etc., seem to be the answer.

However, there is the case of a rap owner in Australia who was so troubled by car thieves that he eventually chained his rear wheel to a large eucalyptus tree at the back yard. The next morning the rear wheel was still chained to the tree, but during the night some chappie had removed the spare wheel for the chained up one, and driven the car somewhere to Woolomwooloo more far.

I seem to remember that pre-war one car owner had his car so wired that anyone tampering with it got an electric shock but clean forgot to tell his wife about it. He never wired it up again after that.

Having regard to the large number of accidents in which taxis, public cars and busses are involved, has led me to wonder if third party insurance is compulsory for these vehicles. While the authorities seem to check everything else, including a monthly road-test of all public hire vehicles, it seems they have completely forgotten this point.

TWO SIDES TO THE QUESTION

What A Motorist Thinks

A motorist in Hong Kong who writes to say that he finds the ways of the law sometimes wondrous to behold, tells us:—

An American businessman who was cautioned last week for "failure to report a minor accident" said that if every bumped fender in America became a police case the traffic courts would operate a 24-hour-day service.

Another driver, stopped and chastised for venturing on to the roads with his newly acquired licence plate fastened to the rear window instead of the fender, itched for a chance to tell His Honour (a) that the plates had come without holes through which to be attached to the fender (b) that the plate, received the previous day, was displayed in a conspicuous place visible to all and (c) that if the law is to adhere as conscientiously to the traffic manual, why doesn't it put the brakes on military vehicles and commercial trucks which disregard all regulations and actually endanger life and property.

Why can't the Hong Kong Traffic Dept. station a few firm hands on busy thoroughfares to keep a milling populace, if not on the pavements, at least near the curbs.

On narrow streets with few cars, this old Chinese custom of carrying on the day's business, drinking tea and changing the baby plunk in the middle of the road is understandable. But in traffic ridden areas like Wanchai masses of uncontrolled pedestrians present a knotty traffic problem.

If officers are to continue to cite drivers for driving 22 miles per hour when the limit is 20, issue reprimands for improperly placed licence plates, caution drivers for failing to report a bumped fender, then it seems logical that steps should be taken to tap the shoulders of the serious violators. If is commendable that guardians of the law observe the rules regarding minor violations. But in view of the over-all traffic picture in Hong Kong, these measures are nonsensible.

As a suggestion, the Dept. might station a few boys on the Repulse Bay Road to survey the vehicular department of military and commercial lorries. They might count the number which (1) exceed the speed limits (2) pass on jagged curves (3) take the middle of the road and obstinately refuse to allow other cars to pass (4) arbitrarily pull to a stop on narrow, curved areas.

One final remark. If there isn't a regulation governing carts, pedicabs, rickshaws happily jolting along the middle of busy streets, precipitating traffic pile ups and edgy tempers, one should be instituted.

Policemen stand idly by while long lines of cars jam behind an oblivious (or stubborn) coolie dragging a cart.

It's alright to set your mouse trap but the wolves are getting fat.....

What The Law Says

The reason and object for the regulation of reporting an accident to the police station is to safeguard owners of vehicles which are damaged by another driver while parked. This person may only in his opinion have done negligible damage, but not so in the opinion of the owner of the vehicle who prizes it. Thus we make it an offence not to report any accident.

Why is it necessary that the number plate be fixed to the rear of a car, wither on the fender or near it? Because the rear number plate must be illuminated at night. Furthermore, as this is universal throughout the world, it is the first place anybody looks for when checking a number plate. To stick it in the window of a car obscures the line of vision out of the back of the car. The onus of fixing a number plate is upon the licencee of a car, therefore there are no holes already in the plate because it is obvious that not all cars are made to a standard pattern, some may require two bolts for affixing, some may require three bolts. It is no great job and can in any case be temporarily done in the right place if not firms are available.

On the matter of military vehicles, we *do* take action against them. Also the Army Provost Corps run traffic patrols and deal with military vehicles accordingly.

On the subject of controlling a milling populace, the only answer is that you would not need a few firm hands with a population of over a million and a half, you would need regiments and regiments of firm hands to keep the populace here on the pavements. One might as well say why not build railways all along the pavements with gates in them for people to cross the roads.

As for citing drivers who overstep the limit at 22 m.p.h. I doubt this, because a tolerance if possible is usually given of about 5 m.p.h. It depends on the circumstances, but surely if the speed limit is 20 m.p.h. and the person is driving at 22 m.p.h. it would be so much easier for him to relax his foot on the accelerator and reduce it to 20 or 18 m.p.h. After all the extra two miles he goes above the limit is only a negligible saving of time.

On the question of stationing people on the Repulse Bay Road. We are doing everything we can to patrol all roads and wherever we see an offence, action is taken. Patrolling roads is not our only job however. We have multifarious jobs to do, and we are doing everything in our power. It is hoped though, that more patrols will be on the roads as soon as possible.

I do not know of anywhere in the world, unless you have segregated lines of traffic or lanes for each particular vehicle where you can stop different classes of vehicles mixing up. It is most necessary for slow moving traffic to keep to the left of the road so that fast moving traffic can overtake. Hong Kong streets are in the main very narrow and there is a great deal of traffic using them.

Traffic Offenders

That traffic police officers were alert on the afternoon of May 4, last checking cars travelling in excess of the speed limit in various districts on the island, was disclosed before Mr. d'Almada at Central yesterday when a number of offenders were summoned.

Richard Clarke, PWD staff, was cautioned for driving car No. 1929 at 33 m.p.h. (20) outside Repulse Bay Hotel in Island Road. Clarke said he forgot it was a controlled area.

Sergeant Ian Earle, of Commando Workshop in Arsenal Street, was cautioned for driving military truck, No. A4437, at 38 m.p.h. (15) at 2.48 p.m. in King's Road. Earle said he was following an Austin and did not realize the speed.

David Duffy, of Murray Barracks, was fined $25 for driving military truck No. A3144, at 40 m.p.h. (15) in King's Road at 3 p.m. Duffy pleaded guilty and told the Magistrate that he had nothing to say.

Fung Chung was fined $50 for driving public car, No. 4351, between Fleming Road and Ewo Street at 34 m.p.h. in a weaving manner.

Chun Chi was fined $40 for driving public car No. 4470 at 34 m.p.h. (30) in Hennessy Road.

The Inside On Tyre Making

A tyre manufacturing representative in Hong Kong has given us some interesting "gen" on how the four wheels of our cars are made. Said he:

"Ideas sometimes held about tyre manufacturing are a little unorthodox. Once when talking with a merchant-skipper, who had seen rubber in the raw at many an Eastern port, I discussed the highly skilled nature of the tyre industry. All he said was: "Tyres, why surely its only a case of taking a chunk of rubber, sticking it on a lathe and making it round." Well, on the whole the rubber industry is very highly developed in a technical sense despite its being little more than a hundred years old.

You all know about rubber latex, the milk liquid which comes out of the rubber tree when the bark is sliced. Then we get 'smoked sheet' which is made from the latex on the plantation. The smoked sheet is sent to the factory, where it is made soft and plastic by working it between heavy steel rollers. When sufficiently plastic the various ingredients are added which gives rubber the properties we know today.

It was only by the more or less accidental discovery in 1839 that heating up rubber with sulphur produced an extraordinary change in properties, that it became possible to make anything out of rubber that lasted any length of time.

Tiny Particles

Without carbon black a tyre tread would only have about a quarter of its normal life. The particles of this special kind of carbon black are so small that the total surface area of an ounce of the material amounts to nearly two thirds of an acre. Such a fine black is naturally very dusty and in order to make it cleaner to handle it is used in the form of small pellets which quickly break up into fine particles when mixed with the rubber.

This mixing is usually done in a very heavy internal mixer where two shaped rotors work the rubber inside a massive steel casing, with a pneumatic ram forcing the reluctant pieces of rubber down between the rotors. These internal mixers are so big that the upper part projects into a second storey, where the rubber and compounding ingredients are loaded up. The view down into the stomach of this enormous machine, when the ram is raised, is most impressive. The slowly moving rotors, with their peculiar shape, have a grim but fascinating appearance and in some people induce a desire to cast themselves down, rather like the feeling of standing on top of a very high cliff. Fortunately there is no record of anybody having done this, for their fate would indeed be a horrible one.

Now the compound is mixed we go on to make and shape all the various components which are assembled together to make the complete tyre. In a modern giant tyre there are from 60 to 80 separate pieces, a fact which might surprise many people. The different pieces can be divided into three groups, the rubberised cotton or rayon pieces, the all-rubber pieces and the steel bead wires.

Up till the beginning of the first World War all tyres were made with square woven cotton canvas which didn't last very long. The cotton strands soon chafed one another and bursts were not infrequent. Then it was discovered that all this could be avoided if parallel strands of cord were used, each one insulated from its neighbour by a film of rubber, practically without any cross strands or weft.

A sheet of fabric (either cotton or rayon) is laid between large steel rolls which force the hot plastic rubber compound between the strands. This machine is called a calendar.

Final Contour

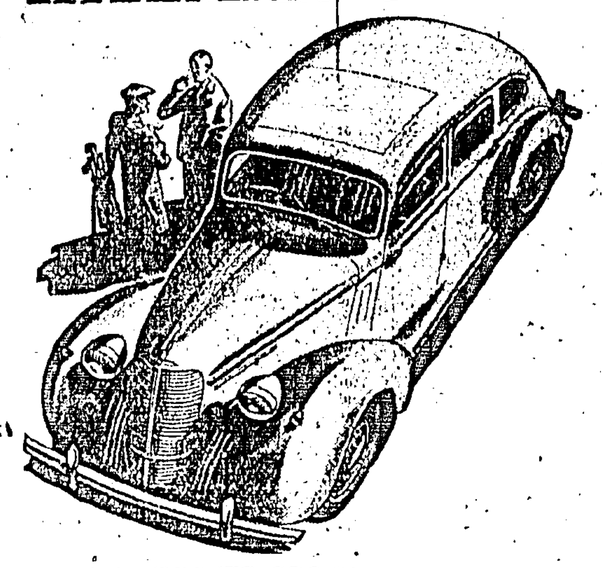
The all rubber parts of the tyre are either cut out from sheet or else roughly shaped in a forcing machine which operates on the principle of the domestic mincer and the rubber is already roughly shaped, in accordance with its final contour.

In order to keep the tyre on the rim it is necessary for the bead to be exceptionally strong. It is normally made from several coils of high tensile steel wire with a breaking strength of 130 tons per square inch.

When all these different pieces have been made they are assembled on a tyre building machine fitted with various semi-automatic devices for consolidating the different component pieces. When the tyre comes off the building machine it is flat. The next operation is to give it a pre-shaping before it goes into the mould. When the tyre comes from the mould it is virtually finished, apart from inspection, trimming and painting.

For the family whose car is always in use

HILLMAN MINX



The Hillman Minx is a car for the whole family to share—safe, easily handled in crowded streets ... fast, roomy and comfortable on a long drive ... quietly dignified for an evening in Town. A car that never runs up costs, that always keeps appointments ... for the family whose car is always in use

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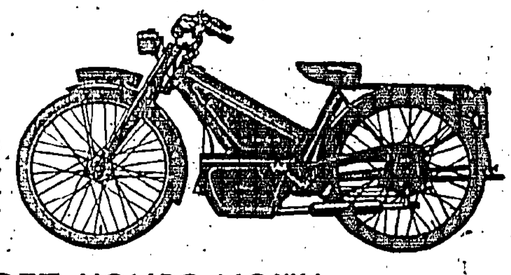

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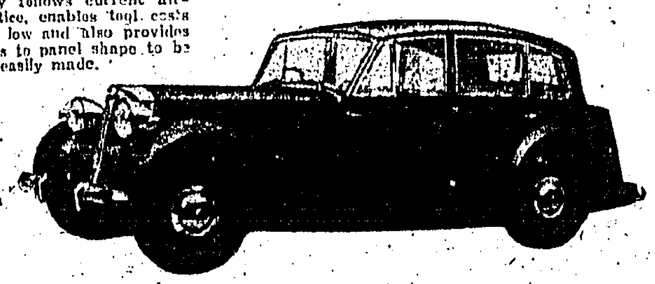
'1800' TOWN & COUNTRY SALOON

The attractive "Knife-edge" coachwork of the Town and Country saloon is seen in the illustrations above. The construction closely follows current aircraft practice, enables tool costs to be kept low and also provides for changes in panel shape to be easily made.



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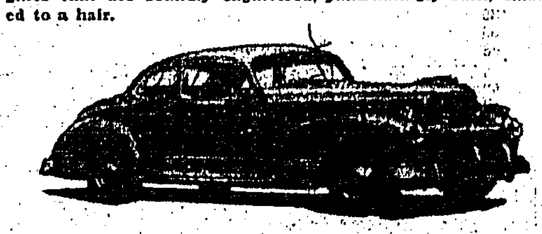
POWER is largely responsible—smooth, eager power from engines that are soundly engineered, painstakingly built, balanced to a hair.



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King's Building, Connaught Road,
Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016. Passage Dept. 28017.
Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 25133.

Ship	due from:	Sailing for
m.s. "TJISADANE"	Shanghai, Amoy & Manila, 10th June	Java Ports & Macassar, 12th June
m.s. "TJITJALENGKA"	Java ports and Palembang on or about 15th June,	Amoy & Shanghai & Japan, on/about 15th June

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (ORIENT JAVA AFRICA LINE).

Ship	due from	Sailing for
"STRAAT SOENDA"	South America, South Africa, Shanghai early July	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, Lourenco Marques, Beira, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mosselbay, Capetown, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, early July

Transhipment cargo on through Bill of Lading accepted for Dar-Es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

(DELI-STRAITS-CHINA LINE)

m.v. "BOISSEVAIN" Amoy, 8th June — Docking for reconversion

m.s. "VAN HEUTSZ"	Belawan Deli, Penang & Singapore, 13th June	Swatow & Amoy, 15th June	

SILVER LINE LTD.

Ship	due from	Sailing for
m.v. "DERWENTHALL"	U.S. Atlantic ports via India July	U.S. Atlantic ports via Suez

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

m.s. "LORENTZ"	Shanghai 7th June	Manila Singapore, Colombo Suez Port Said/ Genoa/Marseilles/ Antwerp Rotterdam/ Amsterdam Hamburg/ Copenhagen Gothenburg Oslo, 7th June
Suitable cargo tanks for bulk Oil		
s.s. "SIMON STEVIN"	Europe Middle June	Loading for Manila/Singapore/ Colombo/Suez/Port Said/ Genoa/Marseilles/ Antwerp/Rotterdam/ Amsterdam/Hamburg/ Copenhagen/Gothenburg/Oslo, early July.
Suitable cargo tanks for bulk oil		
s.s. "ERASMUS"	Europe early July	Loading for Manila/Singapore/ Colombo/Suez/Port Said/ Genoa/Marseilles/ Antwerp/Rotterdam/ Amsterdam/Hamburg/ Copenhagen/Gothenburg/Oslo, early August.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD
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M.S. "MONGOLIA"
loading for
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About 9th June
This vessel is also accepting cargo for Colombo.
Tanks available suitable for the carriage of oil in bulk.
For further particulars apply to:
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ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"OZARDA"	Karachi & Bombay	Discharging
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND"	U.K. & Straits	14th June
"TREVETHOE"	U.K., Genoa, Bombay, Colombo & Straits	20th June
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K. & Straits	July
"TELWORLAS"	U.K. Genoa Bombay, Colombo & Straits	August

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"SAMSOARING"* ×	Straits, Bombay & U.K.	Loads 7th June
"TREVELYAN"*	Straits, Genoa & U.K.	End June
"MUTLAH"×	Straits & Bombay	End June

*Accepts cargo for London, Antwerp & Rotterdam. Also accepts cargo for Madras via Singapore on through bills of lading.
×Accepts cargo for Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports on through bills of lading

British India S. N. Co., Ltd.
Passengers & Freight to India

Eastern & Australian S.S. Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"NANKIN"	Australia & New Zealand	August

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	READY
"EASTERN"*	Australia	25th June

*Accepts cargo on through bills of lading for New Zealand Ports.

For full particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

INVESTMENTS IN JAPAN
Country May Be Open To U.S. Capital

Japanese Favour Scheme

New York, June 6.

The "Wall Street Journal," nationally circulated financial organ, in today's editorial said a report that direct private investment by American firms in Japan is under consideration is encouraging.

But it added: "It is quite the opposite of encouraging that some American policy makers question the idea; apparently the Japanese themselves like it."

The journal said its Tokyo Correspondent, Ray Cromley, reported the American private investment idea late last week and added several courses were open to Americans in Japan:—

"Economy can be allowed to collapse. The United States can continue to support Japan, India and Italy. It can continue large loans or it can open Japan to foreign capital."

The journal stated "the last mentioned course will put the Japanese to work producing things. They will become self-supporting. The other courses will merely put Japan on relief. The people will have a low standard of living so long as relief continues and when it stops, as it finally must, they will fall even below that low standard.

"Instead of sending to Japan consumable goods, the sensible thing to do is to send Japan capital goods backed by something that America has in abundance — which is technology and an organisation 'Know How.'

Simple Choice

"It seems such a simple choice that one wonders why there is any hesitation. Objections are that some officials in Washington and Tokyo do not want Japan to be single and 'exploited.'

"Apparently it is all right to keep a whole nation on a near starvation diet at great expense to the people who provide that diet. But if someone wants to give the people a job whereby they can be better off, he is a wicked fellow who wants to exploit the helpless.

"Then there is fear that the United States would be accused of making Japan an economic colony, in other words, of 'imperialism.'"

Of course direct private investment would be nothing of the sort, the journal continued.

"How can a nation be weakened and subjugated by measures that make the nation self-supporting?

"Imperialism"

"Imperialism aims to keep producing raw materials which they exchange for the finished goods of the Imperialist.

"What is proposed for Japan is something quite different. The real difficulty here is that some of our policy officials have consciously or otherwise absorbed a lot of propaganda that there is something devilish about private enterprise.

"In the face of state control's continued failure to revive anything anywhere in the world, they are still under a spell of a lot of propaganda which has its source in Karl Marx. That is not only the trouble with Japan but it has been one trouble with the whole postwar foreign policy. It is on record that Lieut-General Patton was punished for suggesting that getting people to work to supporting themselves was more important than colonies." — Associated Press.

H.K. Stock Exchange

At the close of this week's market there was evidence that the buying power for mains but enquiries coming into the market are selective and cautious.

H.K. Govt. Loans: C. Loan 107½b, 3½% Loan 103½b.

Banks: H.K. & S. Bank 1900m, (Loc Reg.) £11.0 m, Chartered Bank £12½m; Mercantile Bank A. & B £2½m; Bank of East Asia 112m.

Insurances: Canton Ins. 430s, 420ss; Union Ins. (X.D.) 810s; China Underwriters 180b, H.K. Fire Ins. 310b, 320s.

Shipping: Douglases 260s; H.K. & M. Steamboats 11s; Indo Chinas (Pref.) 106b, (Def.) 385b; Shells (Bearer) 105 7½m; U. Waterboats (X. Rts.) 28s, (Rights) 17s.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.: H.K. & K. Wharves 245ss; H.K. Docks 34½b; China Providents (X.D.) 22b, 22¼s, 22½m; Shanghai Dockyards 17½s.

Mining: Raub Mines 7m; H.K. Mines 7ds, s.

Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.: H. & S. Hotels 23½b, 24s, 24ss; H.K. Lands (X. Rts.) 75b, 76ss, (Rights) 25s, 25ss; Shanghai Lands 5s; Humphreys Estates 24½b, 25s, 25ss; H.K. Realties 16¾s; Chinese Estates 190b.

Public Utilities: H.K. Tramways 26¾s, 25¾ss; Peak Trams (Old) 11¾s, (New) 6½m; Star Ferries 110b, Yaumati Ferries 34m; China Lights (Old) 16.80b, 16.90, 16.16½, 16.10ss, (New) 11b, 11¼ss; H.K. Electrics 61s, 62½/60/60¾ss; Macao Electrics 24¾m; Sandakan Lights 13½s; Telephones (Old) 51b, 52s, 51/52ss, (New) 70½b, 80¾ss.

Industrials: Canton Ices 7¼m; Cements 23b, 23¼ss; H.K. Ropes 15b, 13¾s, 13½ss.

Stores &c.: Dairy Farms 69½b, 70ss; Watsons (X.D.) 42½b; Lane, Crawford 44b; Sincere 9¾m; China Emporium (C. Rts.) 7.35m; Sun Co., Ltd. 6¾m; Kwong Sang Hong 225m; Wing On (H.K.) 135b; Wm. Powell, Ltd. 6m.

Miscellaneous: China Entertainments 50¾m; H.K. Constructions (Old) 83ss, (New) 6½m; Vibro-Piling 6½b; Maraman Investments 13/3m; Maraman (H.K.) 1/6m.

Cottons: Ewos 9¾b, 10¼s.

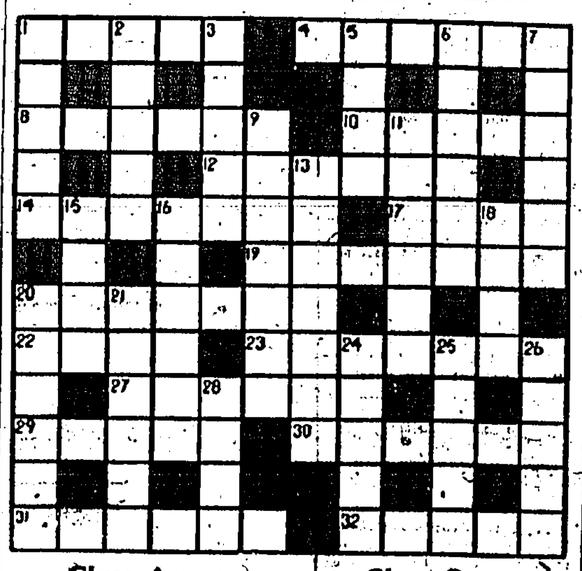
N.Y. FREE GOLD MARKET

New York, June 5.

The New York free gold market is presenting a slightly steadier appearance with a steady volume of sales abroad.

"The current quotation is around $39.5 per ounce in bars, f.o.b. New York, against $39.25 previously.—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

1. Goes under.
4. Press chief.
8. Fell behind.
10. Tapestry.
12. Church official.
14. Bishop's district.
17. Attitude.
19. Came in.
20. Show sorrow for.
22. Horizontal bar.
23. Twirled.
27. Lifted.
29. Give, as a prize.
30. Leave.
31. Distends.
32. Subsequently.

Clues Down

1. Substantial.
2. Black man.
3. Riddle.
5. Pull along.
6. Extreme fright.
7. Hazarded.
9. Abandons.
11. Drives back.
13. Renovated.
15. Notion.
16. Vault.
18. Yellowed.
20. Regards with fear.
21. Freebooter.
24. Perfect.
25. Feature.
26. Hinder.
28. Object of worship.

Yesterday's Crossword

Across:—3 Immature; 8 Lurk; 9 Moderate; 11 Degraded; 13 Pest; 15 Discords; 16 Resigned; 19 Dent; 21 Signpost; 25 Imitates; 26 Dial; 29 Irgatieo.

Down:—1 Glad; 2 Brag; 4 Mood; 5 Axed; 6 Usage; 7 Eject; 8 Mayor; 10 Deeds; 12 Elite; 14 Shade; 16 Remit; 17 Signs; 18 Drift; 20 Naivety; 21 Suit; 22 Gems; 23 Omit; 24 Till.

IMPORTERS ARRESTED

Lisbon, June 5.

The Government announced today that 12 of the biggest grain importers in Portugal have been arrested for subobribed a top Government food reduce the cost of living.

The importers allegedly taging Government decrees to officer, offering him 400,000.. escudos to cooperate in their scheme.—United Press.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, June 6.

Selected stocks crawled into the gain column although many leaders continued to stumble in one of the slowest sessions of the past year. The ticker tape dozed throughout. While gains of fractions to a point or so remained at the close, declines of as much predominated. Transfers totalled 520,000 shares.

Gains included Pacific and Western Oil, United States Gypsum, Santa Fe, and Northern Pacific.

The Dow Jones averages:—20 Industries 169.41, 15 Rails 43.67, 10 Utilities 33.66.

Closing quotations:—

Adams Express 14¾, Alaska Juneau 4¾, American Can 99½, American Smelting 62, American Telephone 161, American Tobacco 60¾, American Waterworks 13⅜, Aviation Corporation 4⅞, Baldwin Locomotive 17⅞, Barnsdall 25⅛, Bendix Aviation 30⅜, Bethlehem Steel 78⅜, Boeing Aircraft 14⅝, Borden Company 40½, Canadian Pacific 10⅜, J. I. Case 31, Chrysler 99, Coualgate 30, Commercial Solvents 22½, Corn Products 66⅜, Du-Pont 178¼, Eastman Kodak 48⅜, Electric Light and Power 13¾, General Electric 34, General Motors 54⅜, Goodrich 49½, Goodyear 43, Greyhound 28¼, International Tel & Tel 19⅝, John Manaville 87½, Kennecott Copper 48⅜, Montgomery Ward 52¼, National Distillers 19¼, National Lead 29, New York Central 15, Packard Motors 5, Pan American Airways 10⅝, Pennsylvania Railroad 18, Radio Corporation 8, Real Silk 10½, Republic Steel 24½, Reynolds Tobacco 40, Schenley 28¼, Sears Roebuck 33, Shell Oil 28, Socony Vacuum 15⅝, Southern Pacific 37, Standard Brands 27½, Standard Oil of New Jersey 72½, Standard Oil of Calif. 56⅜, Studebaker 17½, Union Bag 27, Ulon Carbide 100½, U.S. Rubber 41¼, U.S. Steel 64½, U.S. Lines 19¾.—Associated Press.

Boom And "Bust" Dangerous

Washington, June 5.

President Truman today denounced as "fallacious and dangerous" what he called the "boom and bust" economic theories of Senator Robert A. Taft.

In a long and unusual statement, Truman sharply challenged the recent assertion by Taft that the Chief Executive and his administration are abandoning the talk of keeping prices down in favour of heavy spending abroad to keep them up.

The President said flatly that this is not true. He said he regarded price reductions now as important or more important than they ever have been. He charged Taft with advocating an economic course which would lead to "tragic recession or depression".

President Truman emphasized that his interest in voluntary price reductions has not diminished but "they are as important now as ever before—if not more important".

He added that while voluntary price reductions had not gone far enough, they had yielded substantial results, including peaceful wage adjustments in some major industries without corresponding price advances.

He also pointed to the recent reductions in some farm products and food prices. He acknowledged that intensive foreign demand has sent farm prices higher than they otherwise would be, "but this is no reason for keeping industrial prices high where they could offer no advantage to business and country."—United Press.

American Help On Continental Scale

Washington, June 5.

The appeal of the U.S. Secretary of State, General Marshall, to European nations to unite in planning their economic recovery is regarded in diplomatic circles here as marking adoption of the official United States policy of the much discussed plan to put aid to European countries on a continental instead of an individual basis.

General Marshall's speech was regarded as the most important creative policy announcement since the President proclaimed in March the Truman Doctrine of aiding countries considered to be threatened by Communism.

The proposals outlined are interpreted as positive constructive application of the Truman Doctrine.

America is seen as seeking to avert the economic collapse of Europe and the inevitable Communist aftermath by encouraging the construction of more closely integrated European economy.

Diplomatic and political planners in the Administration are convinced not only that some such movement by the European nations is in itself the only way out, but that without it they cannot persuade Congress to appropriate any substantial funds for aid to Europe.—Reuter.

Chamber Of Commerce Optimism

Montreux, June 5.

The Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce today adopted a cheering resolution:

"The Congress does not believe in the probability of an impending depression like the great crisis of 1930, but somewhere in the immediate future is temporary adjustment like in 1920.

"For the stimulation of individual effort, one should leave to each producer his responsibility within economic production.

"It is the task of the International Chamber of Commerce to fix a frame in which public power, economic circles and workers will be able to coordinate their free initiative for increasing production and stabilization of employment."—United Press.

Rice Cargo Burned In Bangkok

Bangkok, June 5.

Fire on board the Greek freighter "Micsalois Cilas," loading in outer Bangkok harbour, is believed to have destroyed over 4,500 tons of rice bound for Culcutta.

The fire, which broke out in the engine room last night, quickly spread and, despite efforts of fire-fighting tugs, is still burning today. The ship may be a total loss.

One member of the crew was injured.

The "Cilas" was to load 7,500 tons of rice allocated by the Rice Commission, but only 4,517 tons had gone aboard when the fire started.

It is understood that some of the rice may be salvaged later.—Reuter.

London Stock Exchange

London, June 5.

The stock markets finished quietly irregular after a firm opening, following profittaking. Industrials, however, held their ground reasonably well and giltedged were unchanged.

Europeans were mixed but Hungarians rallied further. Kaffirs failed to hold all early gains but coppers were harder. Oils finally showed little change except Shells, which reacted.—Reuter.

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SS "General Gordon"	June	27
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SS Iraq Victory"	June	7
SS "Willis Vickery"	June	25
SS "Marine Snapper"	July	21
SS "Scott E. Land"	July	28

MANILA

SS "General Meigs"	June	8
SS "President Taft"	June	19

BOMBAY VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, & MADRAS

SS "Marine Adder"	June	12

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s.s. "LUXEMBOURG VICTORY"	" 19	" 20	Via Yokohama
s.s. "TRADE WIND"	" 20	" 21	Direct

American Pioneer Line

Arrivals from New York, Boston, Other Atlantic Ports via Panama

s.s. "AMERICAN FLYER"	Due	June 11th
s.s. "PIONEER GLEN"	"	July 5th

Sailings to New York, Boston, Other Atlantic Ports via Panama Canal
—SPECIAL CARGO OIL TANKS—

s.s. "COURSER"	Sails	June 17th
s.s. "AMERICAN FLYER"	"	June 22nd

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M.V. NAGARA ..... discharging H.K. early July

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"SOMERVILLE" ..... SAILING 6th AUGUST
ARRIVALS FROM PACIFIC COAST
m.s. GRANVILLE ..... ARRIVED 5th JUNE
SAILING FOR SINGAPORE 2 p.m. 7th JUNE
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. BULK OIL TANKS.
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Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"SHANTUNG" ..... Tsamkong noon 7th June
"TSINAN" ..... Swatow 2 p.m. 9th June
"SZECHUEN" ..... S'pore Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar noon 10th June.
"FUKIEN" ..... Shanghai & Keelung 4 p.m. 10th June
"HANYANG" ..... Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin D.L. 15th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"TSINAN" ..... Swatow a.m. 8th June
"HANYANG" ..... Tientsin, Shanghai & Foochow 9th June
"NINGHAI" ..... Macassar, Sandakan & Semporna 12th June
"HUNAN" ..... Haiphong, Pakhoi & Hoihow 13th June
"KWEIYANG" ..... Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 15th June

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN" ..... Sails 00.01 a.m. 8th June
Arrives 2.30 p.m. 9th June
"WUSUEH" ..... Arrives 8.30 a.m. 8th June
Sails 8.30 a.m. 9th June

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE
Arrivals from

"MEMNON" ..... U.K. via Straits ..... 9th June
"GLENIFFER" ..... —do— ..... 10th June
"ZELLEROPHON" ..... —do— ..... late June

Sailings to

"STENTOR" ..... Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said ..... Mid June

NEW YORK SERVICE
Arrivals from

"STENTOR" ..... U.S.A. via Manila & Shanghai ..... 8th June

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Arrivals from

"TAIPING" ..... Australia via Kure ..... 9th June

Sailings to

"TAIPING" ..... Sydney ..... 12th June
"YUNNAN" ..... Sydney & Melbourne ..... 3rd Week June

* Accepts Cargo to N. Z. ports on through B/L.

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U.S.A. LOADING DATES

Loads	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	July	mv "HALLAND"
Pacific Coast	(Early June	mv. "DONA AURORA"
	(July	mv. "BATAAN"

ARRIVALS

From	Date	Vessel
Manila	9th June	S.S. "HALEAKALA"
Atlantic Coast via Los Angeles	(8th June	mv. "BALI"
	(Early July	mv. "DONA AURORA"

SAILINGS

For	Date	Vessel
Shanghai	12th June	S.S. "HALEAKALA"
Atlantic Coast	15th June	mv. "BALI"
Pacific Coast	4th June	mv. "MANGALORE"

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.
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BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
S.S. "SAMDAUNTLESS"	U.K.	10th June

SAILINGS

SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
S.S. "SAMDAUNTLESS"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, & Leith.	Mid June

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M.S. "SALLY MAERSK" ..... June 24
M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" ..... July 20
M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" ..... Aug. 22

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A.S. WATSON'S NET PROFIT OF OVER THIRTEEN LAKHS

A net profit of over thirteen lakhs for the first 14 months' post war trading ended on October 31, 1946, was greeted with satisfaction by both Directors and shareholders at the 46th annual general meeting of A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. held at Hong Kong Hotel yesterday.

Mr. D. E. Clark, presiding, told shareholders that the position of the Company was sound and highly satisfactory in every way and that it could look forward to an increased volume of trade.

The financial structure of the Company was strongly reinforced by heavy allocations to reserves and writing off of war losses.

Mr. Clark said in part:

"At our last General Meeting, tribute was paid to the staff in successfully effecting the initial reorganisation to permit of the resumption of trading at so early a date, as our experience concerning depredations of stock, also war and other damage, during our enforced absence was akin to that of most local Companies and is reflected in the Report already furnished covering our war losses. Additionally, it has to be borne in mind that in the initial stages of post war development a great deal of improvisation and initiative had to be employed; senior staff had to be retained for repatriation, while one can readily appreciate the difficulties of obtaining from Home and abroad our extensive requirements of various stocks owing to the lack of freight space and supplies difficulties in promptly executing orders. That these and other obstacles were successfully met is, I am sure, the feeling of Shareholders on perusal of the Report for the period under review.

"It will be observed that the Profit and Loss Account reveals a highly satisfactory level of profit which, in Working Account, amounts to $1,356,824.81, with an additional $30,253.45 as a result of the sale of property at No. 33 Queen's Road West. Our standard allocations for Depreciation have been allowed for and consequent profit, after providing for these and other charges, totals $1,334,259.15, which has to be added the balance brought forward from last account of $317,278.78, representing a total of $1,651,447.53 available for allocation.

"On the Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet, I would direct your attention to the transfer of the entire amount at credit of General Reserve as an appropriation against War Losses Account, while it is also proposed that $850,000 be allocated from the available profits for a similar purpose, which leaves the sum of $146,240.86 to be dealt with at a future date.

"In accordance with our Auditors' report, no information is at present available as to whether, or to what extent, the war losses of the Company may be regarded as recoverable. In view of this it has been deemed advisable to make these provisions at this juncture. I need hardly add that any payments received for compensation in this respect will, of course, be credited to War Losses Account and surplus written back to the General Reserve, or otherwise disposed of according to the best interests of the Company.

"Several other minor alterations have been made in the form of the Balance Sheet on the recommendation of our Auditors, the previous Reserve for Building Improvements having been added to the provisions for the rehabilitation of Buildings, also Plant and Machinery, while the amount of $3,500, which formerly figured as a Reserve for Outstanding Accounts in China, has been included in the Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts.

"Under the heading of "Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges" there appears a sum of just over One Million dollars; a substantial portion of this, however, represents amounts due to Sundry Creditors for which provision was made in the Accounts adopted at the last General Meeting, and most of which have since been liquidated.

"Shown in the previous Accounts was an item of $50,000 being a Reserve for War Taxation, which is now included in the provision for "Taxation and Contingencies", augmented by $200,000 to bring this up to three lakhs. The contingencies we envisaged include the possibility that the actual cost of repair and rehabilitation work associated with our properties and plant may exceed the amounts originally estimated while, furthermore, although a generous allowance in our scale of depreciation applying to Plant and Machinery has in the past been made on the basis of book valuation, the question of replacing certain of these assets in the near future at very much enhanced cost has to be borne in mind.

Taxation

"In addition, although taxation did not legally come into force until April 1, 1947, the profit of the period under review may form the basis in computing our share of tax for the year commencing April 1, 1947. In these circumstances, your Directors have considered it advisable to reserve out of these profits for the estimated tax payable. This may be regarded as providing for taxation on the 'pay as you earn' basis which, I believe, has been found to be the most prudent method of dealing with this particular subject.

"I think I have covered the main points in the Accounts before you requiring explanatory comments from me, but, before concluding my remarks, it may be well to mention that to cope with the desirable expansion of our trade—particularly as regards our Aerated Water Department—it has been necessary for us to incur heavy outlays for transport and other equipment essential for the carrying on of the business from the standpoint of high efficiency and increased volume of trade. In this respect we have been specially favoured in the matter of obtaining supplies of very necessary bottle stock in view of the existing world-wide shortage of production as against much increased demands for glassware experienced by all sections of this industry. These purchases will naturally place us in a favourable position to deal more readily with orders for our aerated water specialties. That there has been no falling off in the high standards of these is evidenced by the fact that we have recently further been awarded the Silver Seal Diploma of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, for consistent and outstanding quality, purity and merit. Under present circumstances our endeavours are being directed towards the main development of our domestic trade as economic and other conditions obtaining in China have precluded, so far, the resumption of our operations in the Canton area. A substantial proportion of our aerated water plant and equipment there, transferred by the Japanese, has now been recovered, much valuable help having been rendered us in this connection by the British Consul-General and staff. However, as matters stand, it has been deemed inadvisable to resume our activities until an improvement in the situation occurs and, consequently, our factory property at Pak Hin Hok has been let for storage on a monthly basis at a very satisfactory rental.

"On Jan. 27 last Shareholders were notified individually and through the medium of the press that the Register of Shareholders of the Company had been lost as a result of the Japanese occupation of the Company, and that it had been decided to re-construct the Register in accordance with approved procedure. Shareholders were consequently requested to forward to the Company the share certificates in their possession for cancellation purposes in exchange for which the Company would issue new certificates with new distinguishing share numbers. In view of the fact that there is still a certain proportion of old certificates not yet dealt with in this manner, Dividend Warrants can only be issued at the moment to Shareholders whose names appear in the reconstituted Share Register, but dividends on the outstanding shares will be paid as and when the old certificates are surrendered to the Company for exchange, as previously stated.

"I now formally propose that the Report and Statement of Accounts, as presented, be adopted and that the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account as at Oct. 31, 1946, namely, $1,651,447.53 be appropriated as follows: To Transfer to Provision for War Losses $850,000; To Transfer to Provision for Taxation and Contingencies $200,000; To Transfer to Chinese Staff Superannuation Account $75,000; To Pay a Dividend of $1.50 per share $225,000; To Pay a Bonus of $1 per share $150,000; and Carry Forward to Next Account $101,447.53."

Mr. Croucher

Mr. N. V. A. Croucher, seconding the motion, said:—

"I am sure I speak on behalf of all Shareholders in saying that the Company and Management are to be heartily congratulated on the excellent results shown for the first post-war period of trading. We have all listened with special interest to the explanatory statement just made dealing with our activities during the fourteen months covered by the Accounts, and also as regards the appropriations recommended by the Directors.

"With regard to the former, I feel sure it is fully appreciated by us all that a deal of hard work was involved in re-establishing our position in so speedy and sound a manner. I understand that much has already been done towards repairing and replacing depots and loss due to the recent conflict, while we have also been advised concerning the arrangements made for the expansion of the business along normal lines.

"I note that generous provision has been made in respect of War Losses Account, also for Contingencies, and have no doubt that Shareholders will agree that the various allocations, recommended at this juncture should do much to restore the former strong financial position which the Company held. In the light of past experience and the current instability of the times, I realise that it is highly speculative attempting to forecast future happenings, but I do feel that we can look forward with much confidence to the Company continuing to enjoy a substantial share of the business offering."

The motion was carried unanimously.

Sir Shouson Chow and Messrs. S. T. Williamson, M. H. Turner and W. Paterson were re-elected to the Board on the proposal of Mr. R. Johannessen, seconded by Mr. P. A. Waller.

The Company's auditors, Messrs. J. Y. Hunt and D. L. Prophet, were reappointed on the motion of Mr. W. A. Stewart seconded by Mr. R. Bleap.

Supporting Mr. Clark in the chair were Sir Shouson Chow and Messrs. S. T. Williamson and M. H. Turner (Directors) and Mr. W. Paterson (Director and Secretary).

Shareholders present were Messrs. N. V. A. Croucher, R. Johannessen, P. A. Waller, W. A. Stewart, R. Bleap, Peter Wong, L. Guy, J. Y. V. Hunt and Wong Kin-tsed.

KOWLOON WHARF REPORT.

The Directors of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., announce that, subject to Audit, the Balance of Profit and Loss Account for the year 1946 is $2,177,620.00; the amount brought forward from 1945 being $436,780.00; the total available for distribution is $2,614,300.00.

At the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Shareholders the following appropriations will be recommended:—

Dividend for the year 1946 of $8.00, $720,000.00.

Transfer to General Reserve $1,200,000.00.

Transfer to General Contingencies Account $288,070.00.

Carry forward $406,230.00.

Notice to Consignees
S.S. "GLENAFFARIC"

Damaged cargo ex the above vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between the hours 10 a.m. and 12 noon on 9th & 10th June 1947, and Consignees' representives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th June, 1947.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES HOLDING P. & O., B. I. & E. & A. BILLS OF LADING

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present. Unless consignees representatives are present at the Survey no claims can thereafter be admitted.

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on or about 9th June

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ShippingList

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Chungking (B. & S.)	S.S. Po
Wuchang (B. & S.)	L.C.K.
Whangpu (B. & S.)	Kln. bay
Emp. Dirk (B. & S.)	Kln. dk.
Yunnan (B. & S.)	Talkoo dk.
Tatung (B. & S.)	T.S.R.
Binkiang (B. & S.)	Talkoo dk.
Yochow (B. & S.)	Talkoo dk.
Bepin (B. & S.)	Talkoo dk.
Wing Sang (Jardine's)	Kln. dk.
Ping Wo (Jardine's)	Cosmo. dk.
Edith Moller (Jardine's)	Cosmo. dk.
Maron (Jardine)	Talkoo dk.
Taishan Peak (Mackinnon M.)	Ymt.
Emp. Nightingale (Mackinnon M.)	A.2
Kleinella (A.P.C.)	Co.'s wht.
Ho Kwang (A.P.C.)	S.S. Po
Emp. Mountain (Moller's)	Kln. dr.
Kenilworth (Williamson)	S.S. Po
Emp. Tern (Williamson)	Cosmo. dk.
Inchwells (Williamson)	Kln. dk
Emp. Labrador (Williamson)	B.C.
Emp. Hilda (M.O.T.)	Naval Yard
Perilock (Wallem)	Ymt.
Anulock (Wallem)	S.S. Po
Maryluck (Wallem)	S.S. Po
Lady Welmer (Wallem)	Ymt.
Larkslock (Wallem)	Ymt.
Hai Tan (Douglas Co.)	Co.'s wht.
Gujarat (Blank Line)	Talkoo dk.
Ft. Sandusky (Blank Line)	Navay Buoy 5
Stanhall (Dodwell)	Kln. dk.
Ft. Benuharnois (Dodwell)	No. 17 Buoy
Bing Hing (Ta Hing)	Kln. dk.
Amaranthus (Wei Lock)	Ymt.
Empire Grebe (Gibb Liv.)	L.C.K.
Ft. Constantine (Bank Line)	Talkoo dk.
Tantara (East Asiatic)	A.2
Wah Hing (Ta Hing)	Kln. dk.
Wu Sang (Jardine)	Talkoo dk.
Glenaffric (B. & S.)	Holt's
Cerion (A.P.C.)	L.C.K.
Anhui (B. & S.)	B.9
Emp. Fraser (Jardine)	B.9
Granville (Bank Line)	A.1
AMERICAN	
Mei Shan (Socony)	Kln. dk.
Mei Ping (Socony)	Kln. dk.
Mei Nan (Socony)	Kln. dk.
Iraq Victory (A.P.L.)	Kln. wht.
PANAMANIAN	
Panamanian (Wallem)	S.C.
Shahin (Nemazee)	Talkoo dk.
Caltex 2 (Texas Co.)	L.C.K.
Amiens (Texas Co.)	L.C.K
NORWEGIAN	
Produce (Larssen)	Talkoo dk.
Pronto (Larssen)	Kln. dr.
Dicto (Thoresen)	Kln. wht.
Tonjer (Larssen)	Kln. dk.
DUTCH	
Gadila (A.P.C.)	Kln. hay
Aldegonda (B. & S.)	Talkoo dk.
Marpessa (B. & S.)	Talkoo dk.
Ceronia (B. & S.)	Talkoo dk.
DANISH	
Heinrich Jessen (Jebsen)	Kln. dk.
PORTUGUESE	
Macau (Luen On Hong)	S.S. Po
CHINESE	
Wan Li (C.W.T.)	Ymt.
Hain Kong Bo (Wallem)	Ymt.
Peony (C.W.T.)	Ymt.
Min Jen (Gilman)	Ymt.
Hock Lin (Kam Sing Hong)	B.12
Wah Hong (East Asiatic)	Ymt.
Mow Lin (Tak Cheong)	Ymt.
Chen Hsin (China Mer.)	Co.'s whf.
Yan Tai (China Mer.)	Co.'s whf.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS

6.6	Trein Maersk (Jebsen)	A.11
	Pinard (J.C.J.L.)	Ymt.
	Lorents (J.C.J.L.)	A.6
	Baimsoring (P. & O.)	A.14
	Andre Le Bon (Mess. Mari.)	Kln. wf.
	Studding Sail (Everett)	B.15
	Harold Winslow (Everett)	D.G.A.
	Szechuen (B. & S.)	B.14
7.6	Hin Sang (Jardine)	A.10
	Shantung (B. & S.)	B.4

ARRIVALS

6.6	Philippine Transport (Jardine)	Kln. whf.
	Nan Hai (King Tai S/S Co.)	S.C.
	Fukien (B. & S.)	B.15
	Ozarda (Mackinnon M.)	Kln. whf.
6.6	Hai Yang (Douglas Co.)	Co.'s whf.
	Bolsevain (J.C.J.L.)	A.1
	Emp. Park (Jebsun)	S.C.
	Crocus (C.W.T.)	S.C.
	Backhuysen (B. & S.)	Kln. Bay
	Szechuen (B. & S.)	B.14
	Andre Le Bon (Mess. Mari.)	Kln. wf.

DEPARTURES

6.6	Hong Siang	Swatow 6.6
	Mutlah	Shanghai 8.6
	Ting Sang	Shanghai 9.6
	Empire Witham	Singapore 11.6
	Coastal Champion	Manila 7.6
	Dunera	Kure 11.6
6.6	Nan Hai	Canton 7.6
	Shengking	Shanghai 9.6
	Dicto	Shanghai 9.6
	Chen Hsin	Tsamkong 7.6
	Philippine Transport	Manila 8.6
	Tantara	Manila 9.6
	Bolsevain	Amoy 7.6

EXPECTED DEPARTURES

6.6	Yan Tai	Tsamkong 7.6
7.6	Maron	Shanghai 10.6

SHIP MOVEMENTS

San Francisco, June 6.

"British Victory" left Wednesday for Seattle and Manila, "Leland Stanford" for Yokohama.—Associated Press.

* * *

Seattle, June 6.

"James O'Hara," "Henry M. Stephens" and "General W. C. Langfitt" left for Yokohama, "Shaubs" for Manila.—Associated Press.

SS General M.C. Meigs Voy. 6 will arrive at this port at 7 a.m. on Sunday, June 8; from San Francisco via Shanghai, and will sail for Manila at 7 p.m. on Sunday, June 8.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:—

SATURDAY, JUNE 7

Airmail for Manila P.I., Honolulu, U.S.A. and Canada, Kowloon G.P.O., (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.; G.P.O., (Reg.) 9.30 a.m., (Ord.) 10 a.m.

Shanghai, 10 a.m.

Saigon and Bangkok, 10 a.m.

Canton (By Train), 1.30 p.m.

Ordinary letters & cards only for Japan, 5 p.m.

Airmail for Kunming and Calcutta only: Airmail for Shanghai and Peiping: Airmail for Canton, Kweilin and Chungking, Kowloon G.P.O., (Reg.) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3 p.m.; G.P.O., (Reg.) 5 p.m., (Ord.) 5.30 p.m.

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekki, 4 p.m.

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General Managers.
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SAILINGS

S.S. "WOSANG" ..... to Straits & Calcutta 4 p.m. 10th June
S.S. "HINSANG" ..... to Shanghai 12th June
S.S. "MAUSANG" ..... to Shanghai 15th June
S.S. "ESANG" ..... to Saigon, Singapore, Penang & Calcutta 17th June

ARRIVALS

S.S. "HINSANG" ..... from Sandakan 8th June
S.S. "ESANG" From Shanghai, Keelung & Foochow 11th June
S.S. "MAUSANG" ..... from Straits & Calcutta 12th June
S.S. "LOKSANG" ..... from Sandakan 22nd June
S.S. TAKSANG" ..... From Straits & Calcutta 25th June

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for MADRAS via Singapore and for KUDAT, JESSELTON, LABUAN, TAWAU, LADHAD-DATU and SEMPORNA via Sandakan.

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All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents: GLEN LINE LTD.

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M.V. "GLENGARRY" ...Loads for London, Antwerp, Amsterdam & Rotterdam. Early July.

OUTWARD

M.V. "GLENAPP" ..... Due Hong Kong from London via Straits. 15th June.
M.V. "DENBIGHSHIRE" ..... Due Hong Kong from London via Straits. End June.

Managing Agents: AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

S.S. "HANGSANG" ..... Due from Sydney about 14th June.
M.V "HINDUSTAN" ..... Now loading at Sydney and Brisbane for Shanghai and Hongkong Due Early July.
M.V. "KAFIRISTAN" ..... Now loading at Melbourne and Fremantle for Saigon and Hongkong. Due Mid July.

Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE COWICHAN" Loads for Vancouver 22nd June if sufficient inducement.

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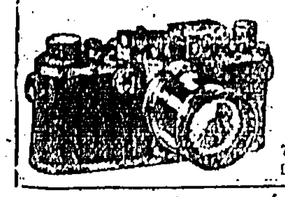

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1947.

DISTINCTIVE
PORTRAITURE
ASIA STUDIO 10 Ice House Street.

Small Punters Back Grand Weather

Oaks Winners Plump For Tudor Minstrel

London, June 5.

Tudor Minstrel, already odds-on favourite for the Derby, is likely to be at a shorter price still when the race is run next Saturday, now that bookmakers have already taken a big loss with the victory of the hot favourite French filly, Imprudence, in the Oaks.

The Oaks and Derby are not coupled together as a betting medium like the Cambridgeshire and Cesarewith. There is little doubt that many of today's winners over the Oaks will put their money on Tudor Minstrel, who seems to be certain winner of the premier classic.

There is no such thing as racing certainty, but if this favourite loses, it will shock nearly everyone in the racing world.

Some sportsmen are looking to Savajirao, owned by the Gackwar of Baroda, and others to Mirza, owned by the Aga Khan.

Migoli is especially attractive to small backers, as he is a grey like Grand and punters are mindful of Arbarine's victory last year.

French Hopes

With the French filly, Imprudence, trouncing British colts, French hopes have risen, as one of their trio, Cadir, Pearl Diver or Parisien, will provide a big threat to the favourite. But all are more hopeful than confident and wagers for these five-named horses have been cachway commissions as have bets on Saravaji, Firemaster and Grand Weather, other popular choices for minor betting in the Derby.

The topical tip is Grand Weather, who was heavily backed by small punters because Britain was having the grandest weather for decades. This has been rather spoiled by the break in conditions today. It was cold and miserable at Epsom for today's Oaks and the outlook is not promising, as some days of rather cool, unsettled weather are forecast.

One can picture Gordon Richards riding Tudor Minstrel as Johnstone did on Imprudence today, taking the lead at the top of the hill and maintaining it to the finish. But Sayajirao's supporters are heartened by the success of the Gackwar of Baroda in minor events at Epsom today.

The Gackwar of Baroda, trainer Sam Armstrong and jockey Edgar Britt nearly brought off a double at today's meeting when Baroda Squadron only failed by a neck after Maharaj Kumar had scored a runaway victory.—Reuter.

American Baseball

New York, June 5.

Baumholtz triple opened a four-run spree by Reds at Philadelphia today, aided by three Phillv errors plus a walk. Phillies were blanked 5-0.

Clyde Erickson struck out in the eighth but he teammates were denied a shutout when Bobby Thomson scored a homer in the fourth for the Giants only run.

Senators blanked Indians 3-0 at Cleveland, assisted by homers from Robertson and Evers. Dodgers shut out Pirates 3-0 at Brooklyn, aided by a homer from Jackie Robinson and three hits by Edwards.

Today's scores were:

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago Cubs	5	11	0
New York Giants ..	1	3	1
Cubs: p. Erickson; c. Livingston.			
Giants: p. Jansen, Trinkle; c. Lombardi.			
Cincinnati Reds ...	5	8	0
Philadelphia Phillies	0	6	4
Reds: p. Blackwell; c. Lamanno.			
Phillies: p. Raffensberger, Hughes, Mauney; c. Seminick.			
St. Louis Cardinals ..	5	9	1
Boston Braves	3	7	4
Cardinals: p. Brecheen; c. Rice.			
Braves: p. Sain; c. Masi.			
Pittsburgh Pirates ..	0	2	1
Brooklyn Dodgers ..	3	10	0
Pirates: p. Ostermueller, Behrman; c. Sullivan.			
Dodgers: p. Taylor; c. Edwards.			
(2nd game)			
Chicago Cubs	3	9	1
New York Giants ..	9	12	0
Cubs: p. Schmitz, Lee, Meyers; c. McCullough.			
Giants: p. Kennedy; c. Cooper.			
(2nd game)			
Cincinnati Reds ...	6	12	1
Philadelphia Phillies	3	6	2
Reds: p. Riddle, Gumbert; c. Mueller.			
Phillies: p. Judd; c. Seminick.			

American League

New York Yankees	7	11	1
Detroit Tigers ...	0	3	2
Yankees: p. Chandler; c. Houk, Robinson.			
Tigers: p. Overmire, Benton, White; c. Wagner.			
Washington Senators	3	7	0
Cleveland Indians .	0	6	0
Senators: p. Wynn; c. Evans.			
Indians: p. Kliman, Black; c. Lopez.			
Philadelphia Athletics	5	7	0
Chicago White Sox .	2	3	1
Athletics: p. Flores; c. Rosar.			
White Sox: p. Smith, Gebrian, Caldwell; c. Tresh, Dickey.			

—United Press.

CECIL COOK

London, June 5.

Cecil Cook, Gloucestershire leftarm spin bowler, who has been indisposed, is practically certain to be fit for the first Test match against the South Africans on Saturday.

He is believed to have been suffering from a form of gastric enteritis, which recently has upset a number of other cricketers.

Cook joins his English colleagues tomorrow.—Reuter.

Helsinki, June 5.

Viljo Heino, of Finland, holder of several world running records, improved on his own figures for four miles here today. He covered the distance in 18 minutes 47.6 seconds, beating the previous world record by 9.4 seconds.—Reuter.

CHURCHILL OPERATION

London, June 6.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who is 72, is to undergo an internal operation shortly which will keep him out of public work for about one month.

The operation is "quite minor," it was stated today.

Reuter.

Cotton In The Lead

St. Andrews, Scotland, June 5.

Henry Cotton, of the Royal Mid-Surrey Club, with a round of 69, took the lead in the 72 holes Spalding £1,250 professional golf tournament over the old course here today, with an aggregate score of 142 for 36 holes.

J. Adams, of Beaconsfield, with a second round of 71 and H. Bradshaw, of Kilvrqney, with 72 shared second place, each with an aggregate of 146.

S.L. King, of Wilderhesse, Norman Von Nida, of Australia, A. Havers, of Moor Park, L.B. Ayton, of Stoneham, F. Daly, of Balmoral, and R.A. Whitcombe come next, each with 147.

Thirty-nine players with totals of 155, or better, will contest the final 36 holes tomorrow.—Reuter.

SOCCER ENQUIRY

Lisbon, June 5.

The enquiry into the behaviour of the Portuguese soccer team, which was beaten by England 10-nil recently, has been concluded.

The findings, which are a secret, are to be submitted to the Minister of Education on Monday.

The whole Portuguese team was suspended three days after the match, "pending an inquiry into their unsporting behaviour."—Reuter.

Paris, June 5.

Swedish athletes won two of the four events in which they took part in the athletic meeting here tonight, Borgsson winning the 880 yards event and Eriksson the 1,500 metres.—Reuter.

Springboks Gain A Day's Rest

London, June 5.

In beating Northamptonshire by an innings and 32 runs in two days at Northampton, the South Africans gained a day's rest before the first Test against England, which starts at Nottingham on Saturday.

The final scores were Northamptonshire 103 and 184 and South Africans 319.

The county were no match for the tourists and the game provided little mor than useful practice to the South Africans for Saturday. The tourists added only 75 runs to their overnight score today, Harris being their highest scorer with 67, and it was only a lively last wicket Northamptonshire stand of 76 between L.A. Smith, former Middlesex amateur, making his debut principally as a medium pace bowler, and the Northamptonshire captain, A.W. Childs-Clarke, that gave the closing stages added interest.

Smith, who had a number of lucky escapes, hit ten fours in his 55, the highest home score of the match.

Jock Pilmsoll again took full advantage of the wicket, from which the ball fled hastily and occasionally kept low. He took five Northamptonshire second innings wickets for 90 runs, which gave him a match aggregate of 11 for 130.

Scores

Close of play in other first-class matches were:

At Oxford: Leicestershire 313 and 76 for two; Oxford University 248 (Whitcombe).

At the Oval: Surrey 263, Worcestershire 274 (Howarth 88, Gover five for 110).

At Lords: Middlesex 429 for six declared; Hampshire 164 (Hever five for 26) and 131 for three (McCorkell not out 57).

At Brentwood: Warwickshire 219 and 247 (Pritchard 50, Grove 55, Figar five for 93); Essex 219 and 60 for four.

At Taunton: Somerset 176; Sussex 287 for five (John Langridge 88, Parks not out 50. Oaks not out 54).

At Cambridge: Cambridge University 401 for seven declared; Gloucestershire 355 for nine (Crapp 175, Cranfield 67).—Reuter.

London, June 5.

England led France by two matches to one at the end of the foursomes in the first men's golf international between England and France since 1939 at Wentworth, Surrey, today. The match will continue tomorrow with six singles, also over 36 holes.—Reuter.

US Senate Ratifies Four Treaties

Washington, June 5.

The United States, through its Senate, on Thursday ratified the first four peace treaties to come out of World War Two — those with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary.

The 79 to 10 roll-call vote accepting the Italian treaty and the easy voice-vote approvals for the other three, however, did not signify unbounded enthusiasm for the acts hammered out by the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

Speaker after speaker voiced fears that Italy, like Hungary, might be engulfed by Communism when the Allied occupation troops are withdrawn.

The majority, however, accepted the argument of the State Department and Senator Arthur Vandenberg that the alternatives to ratification are confusion and loss of belief in the integrity of the United States.—Associated Press.

The three-day debate was wound up by the veteran Democratic foreign affairs leader, Senator Connally—a member of the United States delegation to the Foreign Ministers conferences—who warned that "to refuse ratification would result in utter chaos and confusion and lays Italy open to mass infiltration of Communism."

The strength of the opposition proved surprisingly slight. Democratic Senator McMahon, of Connecticut, declared: "I believe that the ratification or non-ratification of the Italya treaty will have little effect on the permanent peace of the world.

"Whichever way we act, we are going to have to see to it that Italy does not fall into the hands of Communist conspiracy, such as has overtaken Hungary.

"Matter Of Weeks"

"If we should permit Italy to become a Communist satellite, it would become a matter of weeks before France would fall into Moscow's arms.

"If that happened, the Soviets would have accomplished that which Hitler set out to accomplish and which we spent 300,000 lives and $300,000,000,000 to stop."

Senator McMahon expressed fears of the withdrawal of American and British troops from Italy.

"Russia has advanced into Hungary. We centre on retreating in Italy. That retreat may well signal for the taking of Italy too."

He described the ratification of the treaties "as a lesser of two evils," while Senator Connally insisted that the ratification would make negotiations for pacts for Germany and Austria "measureably more difficult."—Reuter.

U.S. Army On Volunteer Basis

Washington, June 5.

The U.S. Army—once predominantly an outfit of draftees—is back on a full volunteer basis for the first time since 1940.

Brig-Gen A. G. Trudeau, Chief of the War Department's Manpower Control Group, said all draftees have been discharged with a few minor exceptions. Discharges are well ahead of the July 1 deadline.

Gen Trudeau, said the exceptions included men hospitalised, in confinement, awaiting court martial or serving sentences. Some are on terminal leave, which they will complete by June 30.

Also remaining are some medical, dental and language officers who are serving out their obligation in return for education they received at the army expense during the war.

The draft began late in 1940 and expired last March 31.

Enlistments slipped from 35,478 in January to 21,697 in February, 20,223 in March and 15,803 in April. The total for May was expected to be less than 15,000.—United Press.

Bill Voce Retires

Nottingham, June 6.

Bill Voce, Nottinghamshire and England leftarm bowler, has finished his first-class cricket career at the age of 37.

This was announced in an official statement by the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club Committee tonight.

Voce, who has made 27 Test appearance for England, was a member of the English team which returned from Australia recently. It appears that Voce has been experiencing trouble with one of his fingers, which prevented him from spinning the ball as a slow bowler for more than a few overs and owing to leg injuries he can no longer bowl fast.

The Committee stated that Voce asked to be left out of the team and the position had been accepted with regret. Voce, however, will help with the coaching of the Notts team.—Reuter.

At Swansea: Derbyshire 249; Glamorgan 121 for six. No play today owing to rain.

Ban On Maps In China

Nanking, June 5.

The Chinese Government has banned publication of maps of China, including sovereign waters, by publication houses without government authorisation.

Also banned is the reproduction or sale in China of Chinese maps printed abroad without government approval.

The Ministry of National Defence is authorised to ask the Ministry of the Interior to ban the public sale of Chinese maps or cartographs of China's waterways already published if the Defence Ministry considers such a step necessary for strategic reasons.

Violation is punishable by a fine and confiscation.— Associated Press.

Vienna, June 5.

The French authorities have suspended for two months "Humunculus", a satirical magazine published fortnightly at Bregenz, in the French zone of Austria, on the ground that it published unjust criticism of the occupation authorities and showed pan-German tendencies.—Reuter.

QUEEN MARY RESTING

London, June 5.

It was announced tonight that, on her doctors' orders, Queen Mary is "taking things quietly" after the severe-week-long heat wave which has just broken up. The Queen, mother of King George VI, is 80 years of age.

She did not attend today's special performance of Mr. J. B. Priestley's new play, "Ever Since Paradise," in aid of nursery schools.—Reuter.

Egyptian Complaint To U.N.O.

Lake Success, N.Y. June 5.

Ahmed Hussein, leader of the "Young Egypt Party," today handed to the United Nations a memorandum demanding the evacuation of British forces from the Nile Valley and unity of the Nile Valley.

Dr. Hussein did not see any high-ranking officials, but merely handed in documents to the United Nations Secretary.

He told reporters that he was formerly leader of the rightwing anti-British "Green Shirts" and was interned for three years during the war for security reasons.

He claimed that the money for his campaign here, which included expensive advertisements in New York papers, was provided by subscription in Egypt.—Reuter.

Helicopters To Study History

London, June 5.

Work on solving the riddle of man's early history will be done by scientists in helicopters hovering over an unexplored "iron age" village on the Baltic Sea island of Gotland, a Stockholm broadcast said today.

A number of foreign archeologists have been invited to take part in the excavation on the island, which is about 58 miles off the south-east coast of the Scandinavian peninsula, and an initial party will inspect the village this summer.

The helicopters will be equipped with electrical metal detectors and apparatus to take colour photographs from the air.—Reuter.

Nisei On A Charge Of Treason

Washington, June 5.

The Justice Department today announced that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents in Los Angeles had arrested Tomoya Kawakita, an American-born Japanese, on charges of treason.

The FBI Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, said that during the war Kawakita served as foreman translator in a prisoner of war camp for American soldiers in Japan and he "cruelly and maliciously" mistreated them. He said Kawakita, who was born in Calexico, California, forced the Americans to work long hours in a nickel mine with little food.

Kawakita first went to Japan in 1939 and stayed there all during the war. After the close of hostilities, he exercised his rights as an American citizen and returned to the United States. He was recognised on the streets of Los Angeles by one of the former American prisoners of war whom he had mistreated.

The FBI was called into the case and launched an immediate investigation.

Imposible Tasks

Many former United States servicemen then identified him as the burly Japanese foreman in their prisoner of war camp in Oeyama, Japan. According to their testimony, the FBI said, "he had no regard for the physical condition of war prisoners. He assigned them to impossible tasks and cruelly and maliciously mistreated the men under his control."

The FBI said that on one occasion, Kawakita was reported to have informed men under his jurisdiction, "I knew you Americans couldn't take it when the going got tough."—United Press.

U.S. Army Inspects Dardanelles

Ankara, June 5.

The United States Military Mission to Turkey today began an inch-by-inch inspection of the strategic Dardanelles Straits area, where the Soviets demand joint control with Turkey.

The importance of the mission's visit is stressed by the presence in Istanbul of Premier Precep Peker, who personally greeted Maj-Gen Lunsford E. Oliver, mission chief, upon his arrival at Istanbul airport. Mr. Peker was accompanied by the Turkish Defence Minister.

At the same time, ground was broken today for the new American Embassy building, to be erected near the President's residence at Ankara. The Turkish Government will pay for the building, as part payment of US$10,000,000 American credits extended last year.—United Press.

Canada's 1948 World Trade Fair

Applications for space in Canada's 1948 International Trade Fair must be submitted by manufacturers and producers in time to reach him before July 1, 1947, Mr. Kenneth F. Noble, Canadian Trade Commissioner, announced yesterday. Now ready for distribution is an official brochure which outlines rules and regulations and describes services to be made available in Toronto, Ontario, where the fair is to be held from May 31-June 12, 1948.

Copies are being sent to prospective exhibitors who have already placed a request for this pamphlet and others may obtain it by applying to the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Room 131, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, Hong Kong or P. O. Box 126, Hong Kong.

This International Trade Fair will be the first of its kind ever sponsored by the Canadian Government. Its primary purpose is to provide a common meeting ground for buyers and sellers from all parts of the world.

Space rental has been fixed at $2.50 (Canadian Funds) per square foot and this charge, in addition to the floor space, will include facades, booths, and general lighting ready for the exhibitor to instal his display.

No extra fee will be made for storage of the exhibitor's display and shipping boxes from May 10—June 22, 1948. Neither is there to be any additional charge for a listing of the firm's name, and products on display, in the Canadian International Trade Fair catalogue. Each exhibitor will be given three special badges and passes at no extra cost.

A special staff will be on duty at the trade fair to give information on customs regulations, rail and freight tariffs, marine insurance, banking and financial facilities. It is also planned to provide interpreters and public stenographers for the benefit of exhibitors and buyers.

In Toronto

Toronto, where the trade fair is to be held, is the second largest city in Canada with a population of 950,000. It is approximately 1,200 train miles from the Atlantic coast, and 2,700 train miles from the Pacific coast, with excellent train and flying services connecting the city with both seaboards.

Mr. James A. MacKinnon, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in an introduction to the official brochure now available for distribution, describes the purpose of Canada's 1948 International Trade Fair as being essentially the promotion of two-way trade.

"Canadians," he contends, "are just as interested in the products that can be purchased from countries abroad as they are in selling their own products in the markets of the world."

Wrong Kind Of Thunder

New York, June 4.

The Scripps-Howard newspaper "World-Telegram" in an editorial today, said:

"Geraldine Fitch, American journalist, who has made China her home since 1919, takes the Book of the Month Club to task for its selection of 'Thunder Out of China' by Theodore White and Annalee Jacoby.

"She asserts that most of this book reveals a 'Red streak of bias'...She objects—with good reason we think—to this sort of thunder being made to echo and reecho across the United States through the wide distribution given it by a big book club...

"Mrs. Fitch has travelled widely in China. She knows that country and its people. She has made special study of the Communist and Nationalist problems. Her well-documented pamphlet on 'Thunder Out of China' makes a convincing case for her contention that the title should be 'Blunder Out of China'."—United Press.

H.K. ENG. REPORT

The annual report of the Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Company published yesterday shows a Net Profit for the year, after allowing $10,531.51 for Directors' fees and Auditors' fees and $73,470.85 for Depreciation, amounting to $91,004.27. The balance brought forward from 1945 Account amounted to $177,030.07, and it is recommended that this sum, together with $91,004.27, making a total of $268,034.34 be carried forward.

Protest In Commons Over Poles

London, June 5.

The transportation from Britain to Germany of 105 Poles, who had refused to join the Polish resettlement corps here and also declined to return to Poland, aroused a storm of protest in the House of Commons today among both Conservative and Socialist members, who denounced the action of the War Secretary, Mr. Frederick Bellenger, as "illegal."

Mr. Bellenger revealed that about 5,000 Poles are unwilling either to enlist in the resettlement corps or return home, and admitted that it was proposed to deport all of them to Germany where they would be "under military orders."

He said: "These Poles have not shown the gratitude to the British Government which they ought to have."

Replying to critics who wanted to know under what legal authority the British Government was deporting the men to Germany who were not Germans and did not want to go there, the Lord President of the Council, Mr. H. S. Morrison, replied: "There are too many Poles and other foreigners in this country who continue to live in idleness."—Reuter.

U.S. Looted Property

Washington, June 5.

The State Department today announced that requests of United States citizens to recover property seized by enemy powers should be submitted directly to the government of the Allied country in which the property was located at the outbreak of war.

The Department said requests for the recovery of looted property should not be submitted to the authorities in control of former enemy countries in which they believed the property might be located.

It explained that it was the responsibility of the government of the country in which the property was located at the outbreak of the war to report the removal to the property authorities in countries to which the property might have been taken. It added that it was the responsibility of those authorities to conduct the necessary research.—United Press.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"Home on the Range".
12.47 p.m.—Ketelby: "In a Fairy Realm". Ketelby and Concert Orchestra.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—Ballads.
1.30 p.m.—Andy Hidalgo and His Sextet with Lorna (Vocal).
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—Light Piano Parade.
6.45 p.m.—London Relay: Parliament Summary: Colonial Affairs.
7.00 p.m.—Studio: "Unit Requests", Bernie Knott Calling Forces Education Centre.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.
8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.
8.15 p.m.—Studio: "Convoys". A Talk by Comm. R.A.C. Beeching, R.N.R. War Time Lecturer to the R.N. College, Greenwich.
8.30 p.m.—Haydn: "The Clock Symphony", Philharmonic Sym. Orch. of N.Y.
9.00 p.m.—Albert Sandler (Violin) and His Trio.
9.18 p.m.—Music Hall Favourites.
9.45 p.m.—London Relay: "The Derby". Commentary by Raymond Glendenning.
10.15 p.m.—Relay from the Hong Kong Hotel of Fred Carpio and His "Grimps" Dance Orchestra.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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